

The New Straw You'll Want is Here

No matter what the calendar says. These days when "Old Sol" beams down so warmly

And it is right in season for you to come out in a new straw hat

Perhaps you don't know all about the newest styles or know exactly what kind of a "straw" you'll want. Then just pay us a visit and we'll help you to make a pleasing selection.

Very moderate in price are the ones we're showing

Much interest has been shown in our summer furnishing goods display

Men with a liking for new materials both stylish and practical are purchasing liberally here. Our splendid showing of the latest styles for warm weather affords you an excellent selection. Now is a very good time to buy because assortments are best.

J. V. Berscht

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

Dealers in all kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats

We Pay Cash for Poultry, Butter, Eggs and Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,560,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$190,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions

Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention.

J. W. DORAN, Manager - Didsbury Branch

Let the Pioneer print your
Butter Wrappers.

Great Offer For New Subscribers

For the next thirty days new subscribers can secure Canada's greatest weekly, the Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star and the Didsbury Pioneer till January 1st, 1917, for 75c. Mail your subscription at once to us or call at our office. This offering cannot be excelled.
THE DIDSBURY PIONEER

Cemetery Meeting

All those who are interested in the cemetery are asked to attend a special meeting to be held at J. V. Berscht's vacated store on Monday evening, June 19th, at 8.30. Business of importance will be dealt with.

Mr. H. Gathercole Accepts Bandmaster's Position in 187th

The work of recruiting in Didsbury still keeps up and the town and district is being rapidly depleted of its young men. The latest men to join the 187th is Bandmaster Gathercole, A. Z. Weber, who has been Secretary-Treasurer of the Band for some years, and Frank Kauffman another enthusiastic member.

Mr. Gathercole has been offered and has accepted the Bandmaster's position in the 187th regiment with the rank of Sergeant, and Mr. Weber has been made a corporal of the Band. Frank Kauffman has also joined the Band.

Their resignations were given in at a meeting of the Executive Committee held on Friday night last in Mr. Wigglesworth's office.

The Executive sooner than accept the resignations decided on motion by Rev. D. H. Marshall to grant them leave of absence until after the war.

It was decided on motion that the Didsbury Citizens' Band should be suspended until such times as they were able to reorganize.

The financial situation was then taken up and the Secretary-Treasurer reported that the Band owed Mr. Gathercole the sum of \$75, but that this was all. The Town grant for last year of \$100 had not been paid yet and this would cover the salary and any incidental expenses that may be incurred in winding up the affairs of the Band.

A committee composed of Messrs. A. Z. Weber, Frank Kauffman, Geo. Wigglesworth and Ed. Fisher were appointed to collect all band instruments, uniforms, etc., at once, and see that they were properly stored away as they belong to the town.

The President will act as Secretary-Treasurer pro tem.

A suggestion was made that the Band of the 187th be presented with any music in the repertoire of the Didsbury Band that they might wish, the Bandmaster to make his own selection of same and present it in the name of Didsbury.

This suggestion was agreed to unanimously and a motion by Mr. G. Wigglesworth to cover same made. This follows the action taken in several towns in the constituency who have donated, or are going to donate, instruments to the band.

The President, Mayor Osmond, then left the chair and moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Gathercole, Mr. Weber and Mr. Kauffman for their splendid support in musical circles for some years and congratulated them on their decision to give up good positions in the town to take their part in the Empire's cause, and also stated that under whatever circumstances they might find themselves in the future they could feel sure that they would be remembered by those whom they left behind who were unable to go. The President then called on Mr. Marshall the Vice-President to second the motion.

Mr. Marshall stated that the ground had been so well covered by the President that he could not add anything more but took very much pleasure in seconding the motion which was of course passed unanimously.

In talking over musical matters Mr. Gathercole stated that he would promise to try to get the C. O. of the 187th to allow him to bring his band here for the Fair if they were here then and if the agricultural Society wanted a band.

The meeting then closed.

Save Your Trees

Reports are coming in that the worm that attacked the trees in Didsbury last year are again making their appearance in large numbers and eating the young foliage.

If this is so there will be great danger of losing what trees we have as they may be killed by this pest.

Now is the time to get busy and spray your trees with Paris Green or some other good insecticide and preserve the trees from danger.

Mrs. S. Gilmore, Mrs. William Gilmore and Mr. Sam Gilmore of Meaford, Ont., are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Alex Guy.

DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Night: "A Little Brother of the Rich"

IN FIVE ACTS

From the story by Joseph Medill Patterson, produced by Otis Turner
The usual Weekly World Events and Comic Series.

Nothing but the best moving pictures are shown—clean and instructive

POPULAR PRICES

The manager has received the war tax box, and the war tax tickets can be bought at the wicket here—no less than 5c worth at a time. Each person purchasing his theatre ticket is requested to put his war tax coupon in the war tax box, but giving his theatre ticket to the collector in the usual manner. The war tax tickets are good not only here, but for anywhere in the province at any moving picture show.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$1,408.75

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$727.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$390.20

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

BRAND NEW WILTON RUG for sale, regular \$50, will sell for \$28, also a good baby buggy. For information, apply Pioneer office. j14p

CABBAGE PLANTS for sale. Good, strong, healthy plants. Apply H. H. McCollm.

WANTED—Reliable man as local agent in Didsbury district. Good proposition. Apply Pioneer Office.

HAIL! HAIL! HAIL! The Home, The Excess, the Winnipeg Hall Insurance Companies. For prompt inspection, for satisfactory adjustment, and your money in hand a few days after loss is their secret of success. G. B. Sexsmith.

FOR SALE OR RENT—S. E. 1-4 Section 12-32-2-W. 5, 5 miles north of Didsbury on crop payments or with stock contract of mares, cows and calves. Will furnish part building material to purchaser. R. B. Martin, Banff, Alta.

BULL FOR SALE—A purebred Holstein Bull 3 years old rising 4; write or phone T. A. Murphy, Westcott, for further particulars. Also Purebred Poland China boar.

FOR SALE—Three (3) A1 Dairy Cows for sale, yielding 73 lbs. butter during month of May. Individual records can be had or seen by applying to A. M. Johannesen, Bergen, Alta. j14p

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician. 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at the Bonhurd Hotel on July 26th, at Old Hotel on July 26th. Have no agents nor partners. Beware of imposters.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Valuable Feature of a Joint Account

opened with the Union Bank of Canada in the names of two persons, is that if one dies the family funds are not tied up just when they are likely to be most needed. The survivor can withdraw the money without delay or formality.

Think it over—then open a Joint Account.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

Rumball & Hyndman

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Day Phone 15 Night Phone 131

DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA

Notice To Contractors

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Tuesday, June 27th, 1916, for the erection of an addition and certain alterations to Stuart school No. 762 situated on the N. W. 1/4 5 32-26 W. 4.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the W. G. Liesemer office, Didsbury, or at the office of the Secretary-treasurer.

Contractor to supply all materials, labor and haulage.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. H. STUART, Hunterville

Sunlight Soap

5c.

is all you need to pay for the best and purest Soap in the world—Sunlight. The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the guaranteed purity of Sunlight Soap.



EXCELSIOR

INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

An Exclusively Canadian Company
Assets Over Four Million Dollars
An Excelsior Policy is a Money Saver. Get One To-day.



SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY



A horse in the field is worth two in the barn. You can't prevent Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, or Curb from putting your horse in the barn but you can prevent these troubles from keeping horses in the barn very long. You can get

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

at any druggists at \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, and Kendall's will cure. Thousands of farmers and horsemen will say so. Our book "Treatise on the horse" free. -104
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Knoxville Falls, Va.



Gold Leaf Shoe Dressing

Especially adapted for Ladies and Children's shoes, produces the blackest and most brilliant shine of any self-shining dressing made. Contains nothing injurious and is the only dressing of its kind that contains oil to soften and preserve the leather.

Makes Old Shoes look like New. Used largely in Shoe Factories for finishing new work.

AT ALL DEALERS

India increased its rice production this year by about 21 per cent. to a new high record, although the acreage was increased less than one per cent. from last year.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any druggists.

He serves a bad master who serves the multitude.—Ex.

W. N. U. 1106

In Wrong
A strange woman entering the church had gone to the wrong pew. Nervously the young usher approached her.

"Marion me, pardon, but you are occupying the wrong pew. Allow me to show you to another sheet."

MOTHER AND BABY

The fond mother always has the welfare of her little ones at heart. She is continually on the watch for any appearance of the maladies which threaten her little ones. Thousands of mothers have learned by experience that nothing will equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the children well. Concerning them Mrs. R. Morehouse, Blissfield, N.B., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I have ever used for my baby. He was very cross but the Tablets soon put him right again." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Medical Officer—Not much wrong with him. Give him a Number Nine Pill.

The Orderly—I'm afraid we're out of Number Nines, sir.
The Medical Officer—Then give him a Number Four and a Number Five.—London Opinion.

Aching Back Gets Relief Quick! One Rub With "Nerviline" Cures

Every Bit of Stiffness and Soreness Goes When "Nerviline" is Used

Pain in back or side is awful hard to reach. Deep in the tissue is a congested or strained muscle. It is a long way for a liniment to go. Liniments you have used have not reached it, and the pain bothers you, whether moving or lying down.

What a pity you haven't tried Nerviline! Penetrating, you ask? Yes, and powerful, too. Nerviline strikes in far deeper than any application you have ever used. You might pay a dollar,

ten dollars, a hundred, for that matter, but you could not equal Nerviline, either in strength, quickness of action, or permanency of relief.

If you think this too much to say for Nerviline, try it, and be convinced.

If you receive from Nerviline even a little less relief from pain than this advertisement induces you to expect, you can get your money back.

The only pain remedy in the world sold under a guarantee is Nerviline—surely it is safe to try it.

Nerviline is sold by druggists everywhere, 25 cents or 50 cents a bottle, or direct from The Catarthzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

"When Jones bought his new house it was with the express understanding that he should have a room all of his own—a den or study."

"Yes, I know what you mean. Did he get it?"

"Yes, and his wife furnished it."

"How?"

"With a sewing machine, a cutting table, two dressers, dummies, three sewing chairs and a full-length mirror."—Tit-Bits.

Husband (explaining income tax)—You see, my dear, if our income is over a stated amount we have to pay the government.

Wife—And if it is under that amount does the government have to pay us?

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

—Despite the numerous "cures," cancer continues to increase.



"This typewriting gets on my nerves."

"Now I'm well and enjoy my work."

Neurasthenia or Exhaustion of the Nervous System.

It is quite possible for the nervous system to be considerably exhausted before you realize the seriousness of your condition. You do not feel up to the mark, are easily tired out, worry over little things, and get cross and irritable, but do not consider yourself sick.

For this reason we shall give an outline of the symptoms so that you may be warned in time and use preventive treatment at a time when it will do the most good.

1. General discomfort—excitement and depression alternating.
2. Headache and sometimes dizziness, and deafness.
3. Disturbed, restless, unrefreshing sleep, interrupted by dreams.
4. Weakness of memory, particularly of recent events.
5. Blurring sight, noises and ringing in the ears.
6. Disturbance of sensibility or feeling, as in hands, or, with women, in the breasts.
7. Coldness of parts of body or flushing and sweats.
8. Lack of tone, easily fatigued, dyspepsia.
9. Fear to be alone, or in a crowd, fear of things falling, fear of travelling, etc.

These symptoms indicate that the nerves are being starved for lack of rich, red blood. Certain elements are lacking which can best be supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

This cure is easily available and awaits alone your action in applying it. There is no question of the merits of this food cure. Enquiry among your friends will prove to you that many thousands of women, and men, too, are being restored to health and vigor by use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

2

in

SHOE POLISHES

BLACK • WHITE • TAN

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

10c F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada Ltd., Hamilton, Canada 10c

1

THE ORGANIZATION OF BRITAIN'S ARMY-SUPPLY BASES AT FRONT

THE HEART OF BRITAIN'S GREAT WAR MACHINE

Thoroughness and Efficiency are the Outstanding Features of the System Whereby the British Army at the Front is Kept Supplied With Requirements for Active Service

Endless rooms; a multitude of busy clerks, both men and women; filing cabinets fitted with countless cards, each neatly indexed; messengers hurrying to and fro, their hands full of pink, blue, white or green slips—such is the impression the writer got of the British general headquarters in France.

Through the windows warehouse after warehouse, factory upon factory, railroad yards, roundhouses, a continual shunting of long trains of freight cars, a never-ending procession of great motor lorries. All blending into a huge industrial city—one of Britain's army supply bases, somewhere in France.

Here is the heart of the wonderful war machine which England has built up in little more than a year—built with the utmost care and thoroughness in spite of incalculable difficulties.

Nobody could look on at the workings of this organization and accuse England of being "slow." The marvel of it all is how it possibly could have been done in so short a time. The Germans have been out-Germaned when it comes to thoroughness and efficiency.

The British have all the power of organization which the enemy has plus the facilities for obtaining supplies of certain materials not available to Germany.

There is no shortage of rubber or wheat flour, or sugar at the British bases. There is no shortage of anything. And more than that, there are millions of dollars' worth of reserve supplies which never are touched and are only held against emergency.

We stepped into the biggest garage in the world. "Model garage" would aid in the description. Lines of spacious, well built sheds were filled with every known make of powerful trucks. Engines were roaring; petrol was splashing into tanks; grimy helpers were scurrying about laden with soldering irons, wrenches or jacks.

In the necessary storehouses tiers of neatly labelled bins ran from floor to ceiling, filled with everything from cotter pins to crankshafts. And so perfect is the system that these goods are handled and issued by absolutely untrained men, many of whom never looked inside a hood before.

Across from the automobile station is the shoe factory. It seemed as if all the shoemakers and apprentices in the United Kingdom must have been there, hammering away for dear life. At one end of the long structure a stream of lorries was dumping thousands of pairs of boots which appeared to have passed the worthless stage long ago.

Twisted and bent, covered with mud and showing gaping holes, these relics of the trenches were caught up and thrown into great vats of steaming solution. And on the other hand they were being scooped out into huge trays and passed on to the army of men in the shops. It would require too much space to tell of the various processes through which the forlorn looking mass was passed.

But at the far end of the establishment the results could be seen—hundreds of thousands of pairs of sturdy boots going away in sacks to divisional headquarters for redistribution. And, best of all, "Tommy" prefers the remade to new boots; says they are far more comfortable. "Wouldn't the Huns like to get into this place," asked the officer who was escorting us. It was the bread bakery, where several hundred thousand loaves of excellent white bread are turned out every day. It was better bread than is served at the average restaurant table in London or Paris.

Crisp and warm, the loaves came from the ovens and were stacked up in the storerooms to remain 24 hours before shipment to the front.

A brisk business-like captain took us through the buildings where the "iron rations" are stored. These are packed in small wooden boxes, each containing a day's rations for twenty men. A tin of corned beef, bouillon cubes, biscuits, tea, coffee, sugar, salt, pepper and mustard comprise one man's "iron rations" for a day. The items are wrapped in separate packages.

The supply trains come in and go out like clockwork. The loading platforms are on one side of the building, and the receiving platforms on the other side. When goods are being shipped to the rail-head near the lines the doors on the receiving side are locked, thereby avoiding the possibility of confusion.

One of the most interesting departments of this military establishment is where the gas helmets are renovated. Every day many thousands of these grotesque accessories are sent back from the front to be repaired and redipped.

First, they are washed in a hot, antiseptic solution. They come from the front perfectly clean and free from germs. Then they are passed on to the long rows of girls, who carefully mend all parts and

reinforce the stitching around the valves.

Then comes the process whereby the helmets are rendered effective against the German gases. It consists of dipping the masks in a chemical solution which when dry, completely neutralizes the deadly fumes. The wearer breathes through a little rubber tube fitted with a valve which works automatically.

There are the carpenter shops, the gun shop, where the damaged rifles are repaired; the force shop, the rubber shoe and gum boot departments, and a dozen other branches where apparent waste is turned into new live material and where the chinks are plugged to prevent leaks in the main into which millions of pounds of British gold are poured every day.

The establishment pays for itself many times over each day, it is said. Further, it is furnishing an elaborate business education for thousands of men who will be so much better equipped when they return to civilian life again.

"It was a long hard grind," a high official told me. "At first the feeding, clothing and arming of such a mass of men seemed almost impossible."

"Things must go with absolute regularity. It's no good getting a trainload of salt to the men if they have nothing on which to eat it. But now we have things as they should be."

"Not one of our men ever goes hungry. At mealtimes his food is there. Always clothing is ready for him when he needs it. When his cartridge pouch is empty, he has but to reach out his hand to find the means to replenish it. We have had to endure the criticism of those who didn't know, but it never bothered us much, because we knew it would work out in time. And it has."

It is perfectly plain that he was right. It has. The men are there. The money is available. The supplies are pouring in. Most of the "Tommys" live better than they did before they enlisted. There is no chance that their rations will be cut or that the ammunition supply will fail.

The wheels are oiled and the British steam-roller is under way.

War Posters

Where Attractive Posters Can be Obtained for the Asking

The Canadian Gazette, published in London, Eng., contains the following, which should be useful to battalions in this province in the lines of recruiting campaigns:

"We received a short time ago a letter from a town in Western Canada asking if we could procure some attractive recruiting posters. On inquiry at Whitehall the parliamentary committee offered us a choice of all their posters and recruiting cards. Many of these are of high artistic excellence, both in design and color, and it was easy to choose a card selection especially suitable in their appeal to Greater Britons. These were despatched on the same day as the selection was made, and we have this week received a warm letter of thanks for this excellent consignment of posters which will be immensely helpful."

"As the parliamentary recruiting committee are most willing to present a supply of their most attractive patriotic posters, many other Canadian towns may be glad to avail themselves of this offer. As some of the posters issued by the committee are not usually more local in their appeal than others we would suggest that when writing if those posters selected by the editor of Canada were asked for, it would ensure most suitable posters being sent. The address of the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee is 'Whitehall, London.'"

Binder Twine

Manitoba farmers have a direct interest in the trouble in Mexico, since 90 per cent. of the world's binder twine comes from that country. In recent years a trust, composed of United States capitalists and Mexican planters, has been formed with a view of exacting more money from the consumers, and it is expected that in 1916, \$500,000 will be added to the price, with the probability that further increases will be made in future years. The area from which the raw material of binder twine is obtained is a small part of the small province Yucatan, where sisal hemp is indigenous, and where it grows in profusion on large estates. How the northern farmer is going to get binder twine out of Yucatan at a fair price under present conditions is a hard problem, and if war should occur, the difficulty would not be much simplified, as long as the struggle was on.—Free Press.

Some eighty-five pure-bred animals were offered for sale at the Winter Fair at Regina in March. The average for bulls of the beef breed was \$185, one animal fetching \$325.

The Influence of a Picture

By Edith C. Salisbury in the Country Gentleman

There is a long stretch of prairie country between Saskatoon and Edmonton, in Western Canada, where there are some very isolated homes. Once, while on a visit to a woman's institute in that section, I had an opportunity to visit in one of these homes. I had heard much of the woman who presided over it; she was known throughout the district for her interest in community affairs.

It was a small house, not at all attractive in appearance, and it must have been uncomfortably cold in winter. It was unplastered, with many cracks in the walls and floor through which the wind entered as it would. The rooms were small, the furniture scant and poor; but it was home to this woman and to her husband and her child, a little girl of four years. There was a bit of lace curtain over the window, and a crocheted tidy on a table in the "front room" under the family Bible. There was a pathos in these simple decorations that made the eyes smart, for they spoke plainly of hope and discouragement, of an innate love of those trinkets which change an ordinary room into a home.

But there was one adornment in that room, sufficient in itself to make one forget the missing things; it might not have been so conspicuous in other surroundings, but in that particular place it stood out above everything else: it was just a good, but inexpensive, copy of one of the famous paintings; a picture of a bit of lovely country.

It was impossible not to wonder how the picture came there. Who selected it? What prompted its selection? These were the questions the woman who presided over that home saw in the eyes of her visitor. We were sitting together near a glowing fire, a good light on the picture, the woman sewing a child's gingham apron.

"Of course you have noticed our one good picture and perhaps have wondered how we came by it," she said by way of introduction. "We have had that picture nearly two years. It has made a great change in our home. None of us would part with it. We consider it our choicest possession."

"Two years ago the bottom seemed to have dropped out of the world for me. I was sick and tired, so tired I wished to die, and so discouraged I had almost made up my mind to get away from it all, no matter what the cost. Life isn't easy in a place like this. The work is too hard and the returns too small."

"That summer my niece came to visit us. She came from the city, but from the first she seemed happy out here. She found more beauty in this place in one week than I had found in it all the time I had lived here. She was always calling me to the window to see something beautiful, but I confess at first I couldn't see anything but the common, humdrum things I had been looking at for years—the things I had grown tired of. She insisted that I go for a walk with her every day, no matter what excuse of weariness or work I gave. 'It will do you good. Your work will go easier and faster after you have had a whiff of this prairie air,' was all the sympathy I got."

"She stayed three months and all that time, every day of it, she talked about beauty until we all were infected by it. She filled the house with flowers, and laughed and sang from morning till night. After she went home she sent us that picture. We are still very poor, life is still hard sometimes, but somehow now we find a great deal of happiness in our home and we have learned to appreciate the beauty of the world outside."

That is the story of the influence of a good picture in one home. Another I heard at a farmers' institute in Cedar County, Iowa, where a woman was telling her audience something about the value of pictures in the home. She said: "I have a friend, the mother of four sons. This mother was bitterly disappointed because every boy as he grew to manhood decided to be a sailor. 'I can't imagine why,' complained the mother. 'None of our relatives is a sailor, the boys have never seen the sea, know nothing about a sailor's life—in fact, I don't think they have seen anything larger than a row boat or a canoe. I don't understand how they got the wish for a sailor's life.'"

"Don't you? With that picture before their eyes ever since they were babies? I answered, pointing to a picture hanging on the sitting room wall, a picture of a big ship with sails filled, gayly riding over a dancing sea. 'If you didn't want your boys to be sailors you should not have put that scene before them all their lives.'"

Pictures which show suffering, cruelty or grief are not good objects for children and so are out of place in the home, while pictures of fine animals, beautiful bits of landscape and domestic scenes serve as silent lessons.

Appreciation of good pictures is not an intuitive sense. We need education in art, as well as in music and literature, and the best place to begin that education is in the school and the home, where good pictures should be an essential part of the furnishings.

Three hundred and sixty thousand three hundred and twenty-five cattle and 1,219,762 sheep were shipped out of New Mexico in 1915. Most of this stock was grazed on public lands, especially the national forests.

WOULD CUT OFF GERMAN TRADE WITH EMPIRE AFTER THE WAR

PREMIER HUGHES ADVOCATES A BOLTED DOOR

Points Out the Stupendous Follies of Former Decaded in Permitting the Germans to Control the Trade in Many Necessities Which Should be Within the Empire

Addressing the City Carlton Club, at a luncheon several weeks ago, Premier Hughes of Australia returned to the question of the necessity for an immediate declaration of British policy in regard to trade after the war.

The eyes of Britishers are open, said Mr. Hughes. A people slow to anger, un-suspicious of guile in others, foolishly generous in throwing open their land to the world, offering sanctuary to all, even to those who proposed first to exploit and then to betray them—it was a considerable time before we, as a nation, woke to the peril in which we stood. But though the awakening came late, it has come in earnest. Britain is thoroughly aroused, it is stirred to its very depths. Like a strong man called upon to fight for his life, who casts his outer garments aside and strips to the buff, so stilted conventions, party shibboleths, cherished doctrines have been put away, and quietly but determinedly the nation is throwing its whole energy into the fight. To me what is at once the most appealing and hopeful sign is the unanimity with which the people recognize the futility of their former views of national and economic life. They are ready to scrap everything in which they formerly believed in order to ensure a decisive victory over our enemy. I emphasize the word "decisive," for nothing short of a decisive victory will avail.

Germany's military power must be utterly crushed, for in no other way can the peace of the world be assured. Peace under any other conditions would be only a period of feverish preparation for another and even more fearful struggle. When the civilized world has lifted herself from the shambles, it must be able to rest itself on the sweet, green pastures of peace, untroubled by the dreadful spectre of war. The British people are prepared to do anything necessary to achieve victory. They recognize that much has to be done, not only on the field of battle, but in the fields of commerce and industry. They recognize amongst the chief causes of this war the desire of Germany to wrest from Britain her industrial and commercial supremacy. We must kill the hope that still bugs Germany up that after this war she will be able to win back that position in our commerce and industry by which she was not only able to exact great tribute from us in the way of profits, to oust our manufacturers altogether from many trades, and to make many absolutely dependent upon her for the raw materials of their industries, but to imperil our national safety.

But if I have interpreted the temper of the people of the empire aright, they have determined that the end of this war will see not only the downfall of Prussian military power, but of that insidious and intolerable influence which had in very many cases reached a point when Germany actually dominated the trade, not only of this empire, but of that of our allies; and I rejoice with all my heart and soul to see how this feeling moves the people of Britain today. But this task which the people of the empire have set themselves—the extirpation, root, branch and seed, of German control and influence in British commerce and industry—is no light one. Its roots are embedded deeply in the very vitals of the economic organism. The influences that are working in its interests are the more to be feared because they too frequently work beneath the surface. And the German cancer has eaten into our national body in such a fashion that we cannot cut it without seeming in some cases to cut into the healthy flesh.

There are some people in this country today—calling themselves British citizens—who would rather we lost the war than that the German trade with England and German influence in English trade should be lost. They do not say so, of course, but beneath the surface they are with Germany.

I feel sure you know of the difficulties ahead of you, but that you are prepared to let nothing stand in your way in your desire to free British trade, so that at the end of this war it will be in a position to meet the conditions that will then exist. And here we may consider for a moment what they will be. I said the other day the trade policy of Britain after the war ought to be declared without delay. I gave some reasons for this opinion. Let me now deal more closely with this matter?

What is the present effect of war on the economic life of our country? I may be pardoned for setting it out as I see it. Some millions of men have been withdrawn altogether from production. To these must be added very large numbers who are engaged in producing munitions, clothing, etc., for those in our army and navy. All these millions are engaged, along with the millions of the allies and of the enemy, in destroying wealth and life. Production is reduced to a bare minimum and is daily a diminishing quantity. Every day the work of destruction goes on. Ships, bridges, railways are vitally essential factors in the

modern industrial world. At the end of this war the world will be very poor. It will have wasted its substance. It will have to set to work with all its might to produce more wealth. And millions of its most effective producers will be dead. It will have to build more ships, bridges, factories, manufacture machinery and produce wealth generally.

All this requires much preparation. It involves many very complex and difficult questions. Of course if Britain is simply going to get what it wants from Germany, as it did before the war, the matter is very simple. But if not, then the producers of Britain and the empire ought to be told what the trade policy of Britain after the war is going to be, so that they can make their arrangements accordingly.

If we are to attack this question effectively, there must be organization. We must attack it systematically and scientifically. We must see what Britain and the various parts of the empire, too, can produce not only with commercial, but with national profit. We must exploit every opportunity, develop every resource within the empire. We must above all see that our industries are not dependent upon the raw materials which our potential or actual enemies control. We ought not to commit the criminal error of building up our industries upon a foundation controlled by the enemy. Or very existence depends not only upon our naval, but our mercantile supremacy. Shipbuilding, naval and mercantile marine, is the very breath of our nostrils. Guns, engines, machinery and our vitals.

What stupendous folly it was that placed in the hands of Germany the monopoly of tungsten powder essential for hardening our steel, and the control of the metals which enter into the warp and woof of our industrial life, and which are the drawbridge to national safety. We were the pioneers of the textile industry. It is one of our great industries. Many millions of capital, many hundred thousands of men are employed in it; but can any words sufficiently castigate a nation who permitted the dyes, without which the industry is clipped of its wings, to be in the hands of our enemy? The empire is capable of providing all the sugar consumed in Britain. Yet we placed ourselves, in bondage to Germany and Austria, eating an inferior article because it was cheap, while fertile sugar-producing lands throughout the empire were allowed to lie idle. This war has rung the death knell of a policy of cheapness that took no thought for the social and industrial welfare of the workmen, that mistook more wealth for greatness, no matter whether the wealth was in our hands or those of German Jews.

Well, after this war, where are we going to get our sugar—from the empire or from Germany and Austria? What new industries are we going to establish; what old ones are we going to develop? Where are we going to get the raw materials for our industries? What preparations are we going to make to cope with the great demand for ships, bridges, machinery, etc., after the war?

These are questions that ought to be answered now. To wait until the end of the war is to play directly into the hands of our enemy, to help him to keep up his national spirits, to still the loud murmuring of the German people and the ever-increasing misgivings of the capitalists of Germany by the promise of brisk employment and good trade after the war. To delay the public declaration of what our trade policy is to be is to make the work of attempting to eradicate German influence in our midst infinitely more difficult, and to make any radical change after the war impossible. To pretend otherwise is to throw dust in the eyes of the people, to play the game of Germany, to prolong the war, indelibly to stamp Britain as a nation of men no longer fit to carry the great burden of empire. This is our hour, our opportunity, which, being let slip, will pass forever.

During a Thunderstorm

Do not use the telephone. The telephone wires may receive a heavy charge.

Keep away from stoves, radiators, and the like. They are large metallic masses, likely to become heavily charged.

Avoid screen doors or other metallic bodies connecting with the exterior of the building.

Keep away from chimneys and open screened windows.

Out of doors the most dangerous places are under isolated trees and near wire fences in open fields.

Small sheds and other shelters are dangerous if isolated from larger buildings.

Thick timber is undoubtedly the safest place to seek out of doors, since a single tree in a forest is not so likely to receive a stroke as a single person or an object in an open space of equal area.

What the Canadian Navy Has Accomplished

Hon. J. L. Hazen Tells of Work of the Naval Department

What the navy, hurriedly reconstituted on the outbreak of the war, has done for Canadian defence, was discussed in the commons. Hon. J. D. Hazen recently told of the department's activities since the outbreak of the war. The Rainbow had been in constant service, protecting commerce on the British Columbia coast. The Niobe on the Atlantic had done noble service until September last, when it was found that owing to her continual cruising extensive repairs were necessary. Consequently she had been tied up, the crew paid off, and the cruiser was used principally for training purposes since then.

The two submarines purchased in Seattle had been actively employed in the defense of the British Columbia coast. The ice breaker Earl Grey had been sold to the Russian government and safely taken to Archangel. Naval volunteers on the Pacific coast had been organized for manning the Rainbow and for patrol work on both coasts.

The Imperial Aerial Service had sought the assistance of the naval department in connection with the recruiting in Canada of air pilots, and a hundred and eighty Canadians were now in the empire's air service. Recruiting had also been undertaken on behalf of the British navy for an auxiliary boat service. Several hundred applications were in, and an imperial officer was now on his way to Canada to examine the applicants. A mine-floating patrol had been maintained at several of the chief harbors, guns had been located for harbor protection, motor torpedo gunboats had been secured and mines had been laid.

Altogether, said Mr. Hazen, there were on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts some 97 patrol boats and launches on active service; supplies and munitions had been forwarded to Great Britain under the joint direction of the admiralty and the naval service, and sixty ships were now used as transports.

Port Trebizond

The Ancient Port on the Black Sea Captured by the Russians

Trebizond, Turkey's most important port on the Black Sea, which has been captured by the Russians, once was the capital of an empire, and is where the second stage of the famous Anabasis of the Ten Thousand ended in February, 499 B.C., the story of which is related by Xenophon. The Greek mercenaries had started seven months before from Zapatas, near the site of Babylon, where their efforts had been slain, and reached Trebizond after a journey of 700 miles through an enemy's country, in the dead of winter, and, for the most part, over rough mountains. From Trebizond Xenophon led the Ten Thousand westward along the coast to Chrysopolis, now Skutari, opposite Byzantium, now Constantinople. From Trebizond the Russian army, protected by the fleet on one side and the palisades on the other, may now take the same route.

The word "trebizond" comes from the Greek word for table, and the ancient city is set on one of rock overlooking the sea—impenetrable to ancient and mediaeval engines of war, but a fine target for modern naval guns. From the shore, however, it might still be invulnerable, if only modern guns had been placed on the mountains which cover all the approaches from the south.

The port has several times been besieged, but never captured, for the last Emperor, David, surrendered to the Moslems without a fight, and just as the besiegers were about to depart, it suffered the most formidable investment in the reign of Andronicus I, the second Emperor, when the Seljuks, under Melik, son of the great Sultan Ala-ed-din, first assaulted the northern wall in the direction of the sea, and later attempted to storm the upper citadel by night. Melik retired after losing half his army.

Trebizond, although for centuries of vast commercial importance to Armenia and Persia, as the starting point of caravans trading with these countries, has dodged in and out of history for the last 2,500 years—from the time it was settled by a colony of Greek merchants until it lost most of its commercial importance through the construction of the Tiflis railway from the Black Sea to the Caspian, whose branches soon established under Greek, Latin, Persian and Moslem influences it developed a culture of its own, the best accounts of which are preserved in the writings of travellers whom chance or business brought that way.

Britain's Relief Contribution

The British government's contribution for the relief of Belgium and Northern France is about £500,000 monthly, Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, said in the house of commons.

He explained that this money was not paid directly, but was given by the Belgian government from funds lent it.

Sir Edward was asked whether the American government had contributed anything to the fund. He replied: "The United States government, of course, has not, so far as I know, lent any money to the Belgian government, as it is not one of the allies."

Plaintiff's Lawyer—I rest the case. Defendant's Ditto—You ought to; it's pretty weak.

Big Irrigation Convention

"Wise Men Not Only Pray For Rain—They Pay For It"

(By Norman S. Rankin)

On Thursday, March 30th, the first steps in the preparation of the program of the 10th annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association were inaugurated at Kamloops when the permanent secretary met members of the board of trade, city council, Farmers' Institute, Agricultural Association and Stock Breeders' association, and formed a local board of control. J. L. Brown was unanimously elected as chairman of this board with Mr. C. E. Lawrence as secretary, and the program discussed freely and tentatively drawn up. Men prominent in irrigation and agriculture in the western provinces were chosen to speak on subjects of greatest interest to the fruit growers and farmers, and with the encouragement of the British Columbia, Alberta and the Dominion governments and the active executive of the association itself there is every reason to believe that a most successful convention will be pulled off. July 25th, 26th and 27th were chosen as the most acceptable dates to both the prairie and the British Columbia farmers.

It is now two years since the last irrigation convention was held in British Columbia when Penticton was the place of meeting. Last year Bassano, on the Alberta prairies, drew in two hundred interested farmers at which time the bidding between Kamloops and Nelson for this year's convention was very keen. The eloquence of J. L. Brown, Ald. Dobson and C. E. Lawrence finally won out and these men are now jubilant over the fact that the convention is finally coming to Kamloops again after an interval of six years. Of the members of the executive of the association at that time controlling the destinies of the association the then president, Wm. Pearce is now a resident of Ottawa; First Vice-President F. J. Fulton, K.C., still resides in Kamloops; Second Vice-President R. R. Jamieson is dead; C. W. Peterson and W. H. Fairfield, residing respectively in Calgary and Lethbridge are yet both active in the association's affairs; Horace Greely resides at Maple Creek; Dr. C. W. Dickson of Kelowna is an officer in the Overseas Forces; C. A. Magrath is yet M.P. at Lethbridge; R. H. Agur has joined the great majority; R. M. Palmer of Cowichan Bay, is now vice-president of the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association; Treasurer C. W. Rowley manages the Bank of Commerce at Winnipeg; and former Secretary John T. Hall of Brandon passed away after the Calgary convention in 1911. It would be interesting to follow up the changes and movements of the 163 delegates who registered at that convention, but space in this article will not permit other than to mention that at this writing I recollect that, former President W. C. Ricardo is overseas; Capt. J. C. Dufresne of Penticton is fighting in France, and Arthur Chamberlain of Kamloops is also with the Overseas Forces.

It is proposed at the Kamloops convention to post a printed list of these 163 members in order that it may be seen how many of those who attended the convention in 1910 are present at the 1916 meeting.

The following is the local board of control: Chairman, J. L. Brown, president Agricultural Association and member of our executive; finance committee, S. C. Burton, chairman; reception committee, Capt. Worsnop, chairman; accommodation committee, Ald. Dobson, chairman; entertainment committee, Mayor Tirrell, chairman; exhibition committee, J. F. Smith, chairman; publicity committee, Ald. Johnson, chairman; decoration committee, E. Stuart Wood, chairman.

The slogan of the Western Canada Irrigation Association is: "Wise men not only pray for rain—they pay for it." It used to read: "Wise men no longer pray for rain—they pay for it," but out of deference to objections on the part of religious bodies it was changed to read as above.

Plenty of Food For Babies

Samuel S. McClure, of New York, has arrived at The Hague after a three months' tour of Germany, Belgium, Poland, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

Mr. McClure says he made it a point to investigate reports in circulation that German babies are dying from lack of milk. He characterizes these reports as ludicrously untrue. German babies were never in better health and infant mortality at the present time is lower than ever before in the history of the empire.

The same thing is true with regard to school children and the people generally, because health conditions are now more closely watched by the government.

The last quarter of 1915 shows a record low figure for infant mortality in Berlin of 11 per cent., compared with 19.6 per cent. for the third quarter of 1914.

He hurried after the old gentleman, while a couple of negro porters jumped down off the train in great excitement. After a protracted search one of the porters handed up a wicker basket containing a large leg of mutton. "Thank you," said the old gentleman.

"What do you mean, sir," roared the conductor, "holding up the Oriental Limited! You said—"

"I said a man's leg was under the wheel, and so it was. I paid for this leg and if it isn't mine I'd like to know whose it is."

"Toot! Toot! All abroad." And the train moved off eight minutes late.

Canada's Call "To Arms"

(By Pte. W. L. Chinneck)

Over the world the war clouds dense, Swirl and threaten like pestilence, And rain forth blood and famine and fire, Hurling down innocence into the mire. Shall we to Tyranny bend the knee?

Chorus: Canada calls "To Arms!" Quit your homesteads and farms; Quit your desks and your office walls, Nothing else matters when Canada calls.

God save the King, And perish the Tyrant's alarms. We'll follow the Flag till it's shot to a rag, When Canada calls "To Arms!"

Belgium lies in a sea of blood, Women and children who drowned in that flood, Prayed to God with their last faint breath, That all true men would avenge their death.

Shall we to Murder bend the knee? What shall Canada's answer be?

Chorus: Canada calls "To Arms," etc

The Prussian Pride and the Prussian Hate, Who think they sit on the Throne of Fate, And deal out Destiny with their guns, Converting the earth to a world of Huns.

What, to their insolent gage thrown free, What shall Canada's answer be?

Chorus: Canada calls "To Arms," etc

When fifty years have flown apace, And sons and grandsons fill our place And ask: "When Tyranny stormed the world,

Was Canada's banner awide unfurled? How did she fight for Liberty?" What shall Canada's answer be?

Chorus: Canada called "To Arms!" Quit your homesteads and farms, Quit your desks and your office walls, Nothing else matters when Canada calls.

God save the King, And perish the Tyrant's alarms. We'll follow the Flag till it's shot to a rag, When Canada calls "To Arms!"

Snobbish Fiction

What the Canadians Think of the Magazine War Stories

Naturally enough considering the material of which Canadian privateers, especially those of the first contingent were made, our men express no little contempt for the average magazine war story.

Says the 8th number of the Twentieth Gazette, the organ of the 20th Batt., Northern and Central Ontario Regiment:

"Why does every short complete story of the war centre round personages of no less rank than a second lieutenant? Why is this individual usually in the Guards or the Buffs? Why is he invariably the Hon. Billy, or the Hon. Dick, or Lord Blankingham, a mere happy-go-lucky, a blase sort of a boy, educated at Eton and Oxford? Why, in fact, is he the Honorable Any Diminutive of a character fondly imagined by a title-worshipping proletariat to be typical of the average Englishman?"

"Again, why does the N.C.O. drop his aitches and speak English like a grass-eating cow-puncher from Western Manitoba? He is never an educated man. He is never 'their' class. The private of the story is always a bovine creature of no account, who doesn't know his head from a cauliflower, and who makes rude, ill-bred jokes which his superior officer overlooks; in fact, they condescend to laugh at them."

"Why all this twaddle which goes for story and plot in these strenuous days? Why all the nauseating snobbery contained in every magazine?"

Mines Laid by Submarines

Enormously Complicates the Problem of Effective Defence

In the earlier phases of the war many, if not most, of the enemy's mines were laid by surface vessels disguised as neutrals. But this game was attended with considerable risk to those who played it, and of late it has fallen into disfavor. The advent of larger submarines, such as the Germans are known to have placed in commission recently, enables the enemy to sow mines in places which could not be reached by surface vessels, and to do so with comparative impunity.

A submarine of 800 to 1,000 tons displacement can carry fifty or sixty mines, each quite powerful enough to disable the largest dreadnought or to blow the bottom out of a cruiser.

The Russians were the first to conceive the plan of using submarines for mining work, and four years ago they designed a boat able to carry a large cargo of these deadly weapons.

In spite of the spectacular exploits of the submarine, British naval officers still hold the mine to be the more serious menace. Submarine attack can be baffled so long as the boats employ the torpedo only. But when, as is now the case, they assume the role of mine layers, the problem of effective defence is enormously complicated.

Women's New Occupation

Imposing of Burden of Work on Women Needs Restrictions

It would be strange if the taking up of many occupations by women which were formerly regarded as suitable only for men should not occasion many protests and create a certain amount of alarm. Every material change in human habits occasions alarm, and it is always reassuring to reflect that the direful consequences predicted seldom or never develop. The fear of physical deterioration is not entirely allayed by the reminder that woman has been the worker all down the ages. Through many years of barbarism and partial civilization woman has been the worker and man the fighter. Conditions of this nature still obtain with a large proportion of the human race, woman being the sustainer and man the defender. But the amount of work imposed on civilized women in modern industry is out of proportion to that performed by women naturally regarded as the workers. Any squaw would desert even a chief's tent if required to work at the pace demanded from girls who are keeping up with machinery under the speeding-up process of civilized industry.

The transfer of work from men to women is continuing steadily, and every invention that facilitates or makes possible the change is a source of profit. But the change not merely brings back the undesirable feature of primitive conditions; the imposing of the burden of work on women, but the injurious feature of modern industry; the pace that wears out the human element regardless of its value to the race. The increase in productive capacity made possible by modern inventions has not resulted in less onerous industrial conditions, but in more trying speed and more injurious tasks. Under such conditions it is necessary to impose restraints on hours and conditions of work for women and children. The need of such restrictions arises through other restrictions which cause a perpetual competition for leave to work on any terms. The true remedy would be found in the removal of these restrictions rather than in the creation of new ones, but until such remedies can be secured it is no denial of the most advanced feminist contentions to require restraints regarding the hours of work for women in onerous occupations.—Toronto Globe.

Dress Censor in Germany

Woman Taken to Police Station and Made to Wipe Off Her Rouge

What is characterized as a recrudescence of the spirit of the blue laws is observed in some German cities. In Munich the police have been authorized to act as censors of women's dress and have been ordered to arrest all women who are dressed too conspicuously. The first victim of these instructions was a young woman who was on her way to meet an officer. She was taken to a police station and compelled, according to the newspaper reports, to wipe the powder and rouge from her face before being permitted to leave the station. In Leipzig prescriptions regarding boys and girls under eighteen years of age are being enforced. They are forbidden to enter restaurants and saloons except when accompanied by adults, and they may attend moving picture exhibitions only when special programs for juveniles are given, and they must keep off the streets after 10 o'clock at night.

Canada's Opportunity in Eggs

Great Britain formerly imported immense quantities of eggs from Russia and from the Scandinavian countries. These sources of supply, if not entirely cut off, are seriously diminished. With facilities for shipping in a fresh condition Canada has an opportunity of meeting the deficiency.

To accomplish this not only must the number of poultry breeders be multiplied, but increased watchfulness be manifested in tending the flocks and in the selection of stock. The average Canadian flock produces about 50 eggs per hen. The world's record is 314 eggs laid in one year by one hen, Lady Elegance of Delaware. Just as there are pedigree milking cows, so there are bred-to-lay fowl. It will pay you to find out about them.

A good breed of poultry is no more costly to keep than a poor breed, and is infinitely more profitable. Having the fowl, the next thing is to see that the eggs are kept fresh. Candlering is a simple method of testing eggs. A candlering apparatus and instructions for handling may be secured free from the federal department of agriculture.

If Britain "Went Dry"

Their (the British) drink bill for last year was \$909,790,000, and probably they are now spending a billion dollars a year on something which many people in the United States and England manage to get along without. This war has cost Great Britain about \$7,500,000,000. If we subtract from this the loans to other countries, which will presumably be repaid, and the money spent on feeding the soldiers, who would have had to be fed and clothed anyhow, though not so well in time of peace, we should have left, using the estimate of Sir George Paish, a net loss to the country of about \$2,500,000,000. If then, Great Britain should go dry, as Russia has, its total war losses could be paid up within the next three years, not allowing anything for the gain in industrial efficiency and the saving from the crime and impaired health which incidentally results from the consumption of a billion dollars' worth of liquor a year.—The New York Independent.

History of Advertising

Fifty Years Ago It Was Very Much in the Elementary Stage

Advertising in various forms is extremely old. Mention of this art is to be found even in the Old Testament. Under the Caesars, the walls of the Coliseum used to be placarded with notices from business men in Rome; and in ancient Greece it was customary to hang in the temples, parchment scrolls of complaints and personal afflictions of the people, which in turn led to ingenious interpolations on the state, trade and business, thus calling attention to the wares of the complainants.

The obelisks of the Hameeses served a turn for the Egyptians and St. Paul's Cathedral in London was so covered with trade notices at one time that the constabulary was invoked to tear them down.

All this demonstrated the antiquity of advertising, yet it is only in recent years that its magnificent proportions were attained.

The first regular newspaper to publish advertisements was the London Weekly News in 1622. The word "advertiser" first appeared in a heading in the London Gazette in 1666. In 1730 appeared the first "personal" in a London periodical, and from its wording it might have been clipped from the columns of the New York Herald.

The first regularly printed newspaper in America was the Boston News Letter which made its appearance in 1704 and enjoyed a circulation of only 300 after 40 years.

The New York Gazette first published advertisements in 1728, and in one year its total was only four. Not until 1830 did it contain one full column, although the first American daily, the Independent Gazette, contained in 1787 as many as 34 advertisements.

Fifty years ago a merchant who purchased more than four inches of newspaper space was deemed guilty of extravagance, and New Yorkers can recall the three-inch advertisements with which the late A. T. Stewart announced the opening of his mammoth store on lower Broadway—now Wanamaker's New York store—Today a whole page would not be considered sufficient to devote to such an event.

In 1865, the London Times in a single issue claims credit for 22,275 separate advertisements.

The earliest American advertisements dealt with real estate and runaway slaves. Hotel proprietors and patent medicine vendors followed, and then theatrical managers and book publishers.

Except slave owners, we have these advertisers still with us, daily purchasing more and more space.

It is estimated that the total volume of retail advertising in the United States reaches the stupendous figure of about \$400,000,000 and almost doubles in volume the total annual advertising of manufacturers and wholesalers.

Regarding Passports

British Landing and Passport Regulations Are Very Strict

The following extract from an order-in-council, further amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation Regulations) 1914 made by his majesty in council under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, as subsequently amended, is published for general information.

1. A person coming from or intending to proceed to any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a secretary of state, land, or embark at any port in the United Kingdom, unless he has in his possession a valid passport issued to him not more than two years previously by, or on behalf of the government of the country of which he is a subject, or a citizen, or in the case of a person coming from a place outside the United Kingdom either such a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity to every such passport and document as aforesaid there must be attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates. In the case of British subjects, resident in Ireland, special permission to embark may be given by the lord lieutenant of Ireland instead of by a secretary of state.

2. If any person lands or embarks in contravention of this regulation, or if, where any such special permission to land has been granted by a secretary of state subject to any conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condition he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

3. For the purpose of this regulation the expression "passenger" includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the work or service of the ship.

England Has Beer Without Headache

The liquor control board has discovered a new non-alcoholic beer, the sale of which will be pushed as far as possible in the English public-houses.

"It seems like beer, it looks like beer; it tastes like beer—the only difference is in the headache," says the statement issued by the board.

In a test case, a workman drank twenty pint bottles without becoming intoxicated. The new drink will be placed at the disposal of parliament, in the house of commons.

A cargo of 400 tons of cocoa has arrived in London from the former German colony of Cameroon.

**Mountain View
Tax Rate Struck**

Minutes of the meeting of the Council of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, held at Olds on Saturday, June 3rd, A.D. 1916.

Members present Reeve McCuen, Councillors Smith, Flinn, Metz, Pearson & Rupp.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

A number of communications were read and disposed of.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Pearson moved that the Council do now sit as a Court of Revision of the Assessment Roll for the year 1916. Carried.

The list of assessment appeals was posted and submitted to the Council, and the following reductions and raises were made:

The S. E. 21-33-28 4 be reduced to \$1800.00; S. E. 28 31-27-4 be reduced to \$1900.00; N. W. 14-32-1-5 be reduced to \$2600.00; S. E. 14-32-1-5 be raised to \$2800.00.

Moved by Mr. Smith that the assessment on the N. W. 29-31-1-5 and S. W. 32-31-1-5 stand, and that Councillor Rupp have road fixed leading to above land. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCuen that the assessment on S. W. and N. W. 23-32-1-5 stand. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rupp that the assessment on the N. W. 11-31-1-5 be reduced \$100.00 or to \$3100.00. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Pearson that all the other assessments on the list and on the Roll stand as made by the Assessor. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCuen that the Court of Revision for 1916 adjourn and the Council resume the regular order of business. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Smith that J. W. Bicknell be delegate to the weed convention, to be held at Claresholm, Alta., on June 27-28-29th, 1916, and that the Municipality pay the expenses of delegate. Carried.

Weed inspectors Moritz & Bicknell then addressed the Council and reported verbally on the weed problem as they had found it during their recent inspection trip.

The estimates for 1916 was then taken up by the Council.

Moved by Mr. McCuen that the rate of taxation for the year 1916 be 5½ mills on the dollar, and that the rate of taxation of the different School Districts be struck according to each assessment and demand made by the board. Carried.

A number of accounts were passed and paid.

Moved by Councillor Metz that this Council do now adjourn to meet at Didsbury, Alta., July 8th, 1916. Carried.

WAIT AND SEE

Dr. M. Mecklenburg

THE OLD RELIABLE

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

32 years experience 12 years in Alberta

will again be at the Rosebud Hotel, in

Didsbury, on Wednesday, July 5th

Olds, on Thursday, July 6th

Calgary office
phone M1121Edmonton Office, Williamson
Building. Phone 5225

Make your headquarters at my office during Exhibition time

SEE OUR PAPER BARGAIN FOR 75c
ON THE FRONT PAGE**"ALL ROUND SALE" FOR ONE WEEK****Starting Thursday Morning June 15th**

From Thursday, June 15th to Thursday, June 22nd, we are offering special bargains all around our store. Prices reduced on all lines. **BARGAINS THAT TALK.** The following list contains only a few of the many saving specials that we are offering.

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR, PER BAG - - \$3.25**Canned Vegetables**

5 Cans Corn	- - - - 55c
5 Cans Peas	- - - - 55c
5 Cans Beans	- - - - 55c
7 Cans Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	- - \$1.00
Squash, 3 lb. tins, 2 for	- - 25c

Canned Fruits

Plums in thick syrup	- - 15c
Raspberries, 2 cans for	- - 35c
Apricots, gal. cans, each	- - 55c
Strawberries, 2 cans	- - 45c
Pie Apples, gal. tins	- - 35c
Pure Fruit Jams, per tin	- - 45c

Coffee & Evap. Fruits

Tuxedo Coffee, per tin	- - 45c
Perfection Coffee, 3 lbs.	- - \$1.00
Ontario Evap. Apples, 3 lbs. for	- - 40c
Evap. Peaches, 10 lbs. for	- - 90c
Prunes, large, 10 lbs. for	- - \$1.15

EXTRA SPECIAL---11 CANS SALMON FOR \$1.00**Rolled Oats, B. Powder**

Tuxedo B. Powder, 2 1-2 lb. tins	30c
Tuxedo B. Powder, 5 lb. tins	- - 60c
20 lbs. Rolled Oats	- - 60c
40 lbs. Rolled Oats	- - \$1.15
Rolled Oats in Tubes, each	- - 20c

Tea

Blue Ribbon Tea, per lb.	- - 40c
Red Rose Tea, per lb.	- - 40c
Salada Tea, per lb.	- - 40c
Victoria Cross Tea, per lb.	- - 40c

Soap

Golden West Soap, 2 pkgs.	- - 45c
Royal Crown Soap, 2 pkgs.	- - 45c
Sun Light Soap, 23 bars for	- - \$1.00
Toilet Soap, 6 cakes for	- - 25c

STOCK SALT, PER BBL. - - \$3.25**Special for Saturday Only**

LOOK---With every Grocery Order amounting to \$2.00, on Saturday June 17th, we will give one 20 lb. sack sugar for \$2.00

Tobacco

Stag, 3 plugs for	- - 25c
Pay Roll, 3 plugs for	- - 25c
Shamrock, 3 plugs for	- - 25c
McDonald, 11 plugs for	- - \$1.00
Old Kentucky, per plug	- - 10c
Batt, 2 plugs for	- - 25c
Old Chum, 1-2 lb. tins	- - 55c
T. & B. 1-2 lb. tins	- - 55c

Fruit and Vegetables

Bananas, per dozen	- - 25c
Oranges, per dozen	- - 25c
Rhubarb, 6 lbs. for	- - 25c

Strawberries, Watermelons, Plums, Apricots, Lettuce,
Radish, Onions, Cabbage, Cauliflower

The above at lowest market prices

Dry Goods Specials

EXTRA---500 yards Wash Goods at, per yard	- - 10c
50 Ladies Waists at \$1.00 each	Ladies Hose, 2 pairs - - 25c
Men's Felt Hats, "Wolthausen's" each	- - \$1.75

We have on sale for SATURDAY ONLY---50 Pairs Men's and Women's Shoes at \$1.50 per pair

FARMERS! We want your Butter and Eggs, for which we will pay highest market prices.

WILLIAMS & LITTLE, - Didsbury

CONTAINS NO ALUM



MAGIC BAKING POWDER

IS THE FAVORITE
AND COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS

E.W. GILLET CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONT.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES

ARE skirts to be wider? Is the present exaggerated style of skirt to remain in fashion through the winter? These are momentous questions that every woman wants to have decisively answered. As it is, there is a most disagreeable sense of insecurity pervading all ranks of life, and there are but a limited number of women who are perfectly secure, and consequently serene in mind, justified by the knowledge



WHITE MOURNING OR BLUE GOWN

that they are smartly gowned. It is not because the narrow skirt makes life and locomotion, particularly the latter, so difficult, nor because it is so ungraceful and unbecoming, but on account of its not having been universally accepted as the only smart model.

For the street the short trotteur costume, the narrow, straight skirt, will unquestionably remain in fashion for some time, throughout the winter anyway; but, as has so often been said, the skirt that looks narrow is far smarter than the one that measures less, and wonders are worked by the carefully planned and equally carefully cut lines. These skirts are quite wide enough to allow of a fairly long step being taken.

In evening dress it is most evident that the skirts are to be wider, for, with the exception of the picturesque short dancing frocks, only becoming to the very young girl, the exaggeratedly narrow skirt is no longer smart. Over the hips there is no fulness whatever, perfection of fit being demanded, and the popular gown still follows all too closely the figure; but there is plenty of width around the hem, and often the lower part of the skirt measures as much as the skirt of last year.

Evening gowns are most attractive, graceful and becoming, far more so than the short day gowns, and a marked feature is the long line that gradually widens toward the hem. White is extremely fashionable this season, and the half formal dress for theatre, restaurant or small dinner, made in white, is most charming. Inserted pleats of lace, marquisette or chiffon, plain and embroidered, soften the hard line of the material and carry out one of this season's favorite fashions, the combining of materials. One of the most extreme models of the winter is a satin gown with an overdress of spangled or beaded net. The satin fits all too close in princess effect, and then over it is draped the tunic, which is slashed at one side from hem to waist line. The effect is decidedly theatrical and somewhat startling, and a more conventional taste has modified the original design. The satin gown fits to perfection and there is no unnecessary fulness, but it is wide enough around the hem to allow of the wearer taking a long step.

To give the appearance of a narrow skirt and at the same time to avoid its being too scant is by no means an easy task and, in truth, demands talent. Straight lines accomplish it, or in great measure aid; trimming works wonders, while if sufficient width from just above the ankles is given the lines are bound to be good. In altering a last year's gown with an all too wide skirt and in making a new one after this year's models the greatest care must be exercised not to have it too narrow just below the hips. A skirt made

too narrow never looks well and is bound to hang badly, while if the proportions are carefully worked out less material can be used and yet there will be sufficient width obtained. Another important question is the length of the train. Most stringent rules have been laid down stating that the long skirt was quite out of date, and certainly the great majority of gowns have until now been made short, even those intended for afternoon and evening, but as the season advances there are more and more long skirts to be seen, and there are well founded rumors to the effect that very soon the exaggerated long train will be in favor. One of the popular fashions is the train separate from the gown itself, on the order of the court train, without which the gown can be absolutely complete in itself. Few women who have passed the first bloom of youth look well in a short skirt in the house, and even the debutante is prettier in the long, graceful skirt if the gown is to be worn for anything but a dance. The all round equal length skirt is not generally becoming.

There is a great variety in the trimming on skirts this winter and unexampled opportunity is afforded to exercise individual taste and incidentally to make use of handsome trimmings. The family lace flounces can be utilized to advan-



Jettied Net and Satin Gown

tage as the skirt slashed at the side will show the flounces on the underskirt, or the lace flounce can be used on the material of the skirt across the front. If the jewelled, embroidered and spangled nets are preferred they can be utilized in the same manner, or there can be bands of embroidered or plain velvet or satin around the lower part of the underskirt or on the hem. Silk, bead or jet fringe is very smart and makes a most attractive finish across the front of the upper skirt or as a finish to the tunic. There is no rule as to the width of the fringe. Whatever width looks best may be chosen. The bead and jet fringe has one undesirable feature, it is apt to be heavy when of any width, but there are so many different varieties to choose from that an effective one can be found that is not too heavy.

SPORT

WELL, if new 1911 turns out as good sport as old 1910 did, we shall not have any kick coming when next December bows its string out. A pretty fine year, says you, was 1910. Yes, says I, and a lot more than that.

We got away to a good start by having one of the biggest and best bonspiels ever held in Winnipeg, and that is equal to saying in the world, because this bonspiel of ours is the biggest thing on ice anywhere. Everybody from here to yonder and back must have seen one of those big yellow posters that Charlie Roland—publicity Charles, not baseball Charles—sent out, and there was a big part of everybody here to the bonspiel. And say, that Cassidy collection of kids sure did eat up the curling honors—eh, what? When they got through, they must have had cups enough to start a silverware sale, and their claim to the championship of the world was as good as gold—nobody here could beat 'em, and when that's said, the last word has been spoken.

To be sure, the hockey season wasn't up to the days of yore, but there never will be quite such hockey, or quite such excitement over the game, in Winnipeg again as there was in the old days when the Vics won the Stanley Cup and were co-ops of the north in hockey. It isn't likely that we shall ever have so good a team again unless it is when professional hockey gets so well organized and so good that it is able to give us the best team in Canada. Amateur hockey will be good, and the game is as good as it ever was—which is some class, too, if you're banged against the wall for an answer—but conditions are different, and there are ten things to do now where there was one in the olden days—or two, at the most. Concentration is a great thing for class results; when we spread ourselves out some thin and comprehensive, we may have more sport in quantity but we slack off some in quality. However, we had hockey in 1910, and did so well—in a minor way—that we shall do better this year.

We sent a bowling team down into the States, and if the boys didn't land all the prizes in sight, they didn't have to dig a hole and climb down into it, and when a bowling team invades the U.S. and comes back home in good standing, the players are doing some fine, let me tell you, because if there's a place on this old, grey globe where they sit in at bowling and stay set until their trousers wear out, it is that same old U.S. They love bowling so well down there that one set of men spend all the money they have, or can borrow, to build alleys, and another set spend all they can get bowling on 'em. Between the two sets, bowling is a mighty well-looking game, and what some of those alley artists can't do with a lignum vitae ball and a bunch of ten pins, isn't worth mentioning in a whisper.

BUT the summer brought us the greatest, biggest thing in sports that ever happened in this great and glorious country—the lifting of the Steward's Cup by Con Riley and his three mighty friends. That is something we can't hope to equal for years to come, but if we can't beat it, or even tie it, we have that one bully feat to joy over and take pride in all the days of our life and to leave for generations to come to look back upon and to see what like or men their forbears were, and to read of how Con Riley and his crew thought they would take a look at the Henley course; said they would take the look whether or no; did take the look and brought home the good old Steward's Cup just because they dared to do and did. That sure was the best and brightest of all sports events in Canada last year—or almost any year, for that matter. If we hadn't another thing to mark the year, that would be enough to make it a banner year in sports for all time.

No, our ball team didn't shine like the noonday sun; it was more like that measly comet, that one Mr. Halley sent loose on an unsuspecting public some years ago and handed over to us as the real thing in comets. Well, the darned thing was too small to pick on, and we may as well forget, even if we can't forgive. But it is some mean to lay our baseball team up against that tallow dip comet, and I wouldn't think of doing it except that our team was really the punkest thing on earth until Charlie Rowland took it in hand and gave us a finish that looked like a thousand dollars' worth of fireworks all set off at once. About the last thing we can say for our ball season is that it showed us what we might have done if we had set about it right.

Nevertheless, it's just as well that Winnipeg did no better. If we had dug in and won the pennant, the other fellows would have said that we wanted to be the whole cheese, and it was no use for them to try—and all that sort of rot, don't you know. Well, they beat us, and beat us good and bad, and now, if there's no league—as I think there won't be—Calgary, Edmonton and Moose Jaw and Regina can't set up a howl about being outbid and out-salaried by Winnipeg. They can refuse to stand in for a league—as they will I think—but we didn't chill their ambitious souls by having a team they couldn't beat; in fact, they beat us early and often and just when they were pleased. And now let 'em go it—the burden is on them to show why we shouldn't have a league this year and give poor little Winnipeg a chance.

But we had other things that were good—as we always do. The cricketers did themselves proud with a big convention and a week's play. Football had its own big place in the summer sports, and tennis was all to the good—as usual. Golf, lawn bowling and all the summer sports, had their day and a good day it was, but some short—again as per usual.

But it was a good old year, and don't

Man Shorn of Strength

Weak Liver So Undermined His Vitality That He Almost Died

"Early manhood vigor easily led me to view irregularities of my system as incapable of affecting my strength. I am a barrister," writes a well-known legal light, "and there are times in my professional work so exciting and exhausting that any weakness reveals itself in all its naked awfulness. Pressured of work prompted me to ignore some of the distressing symptoms of impaired liver activity—sour stomach, fulness after eating and dulness of intellectual activity. It was not until a severe attack of sleeplessness following an exacting session of court, and a nervous excitability that later developed, that I realized fully my condition. My physician ordered complete change and rest, but my engagements rendered it impossible this course.

"To correct the system I began using Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and to my delight not only did they establish regularity, but the liver activity of my earlier days returned. The solution of my health problem was immediate, digestion improved, appetite became active, and my nerves were speedily up to my old fighting mark. Please head me as a Dr. Hamilton Pill man."

No medicine so valuable for those leading a sedentary life as Dr. Hamilton's Pills, sold in yellow boxes, 25c, all dealers, or The Catarthozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

let us forget that we saw some mighty classy boxing bouts along the way, too—superfine, and then some, don't forget that.

OUR friend Tony Caponi got what any man less stuck on himself would have been sure he would get, when he took on Fireman Jim Flynn, and there is not much coming to Tony in the way of sympathy, because if he doesn't know better than to give away twenty pounds to a man fully as good as he is otherwise, it is getting time for Signor Tony to get an adviser to keep him away from the danger line where lurks such chaps as Flynn and Langford.

And speaking of Langford: I notice that Tony says he is willing to meet Mr. Tar Baby Langford. Again hath Tony a greater desire for publicity than he has for common-sense, because if he really wished to act sensibly it never would be a part of his programme to muss up with S. Langford of Boston, Mass. Take it from me, this S. Langford is not a gent to be trifled with, and if our friend Tony—a good man in his class, mind you—ever gets near enough to S. Langford to get one good poke from the Tar Baby's paw, it will be the birdlings for Tony, and soft and low, at that. S. Langford can lick J. Flynn as fast as Flynn can get around for his medicine, and it is clear that Flynn is a good deal more than our Tony is up to, even when Tony is feeling his fightingest, as he must have been the other night when he started in on Flynn and gave out to a waiting world his readiness to take on the red of the scrap heap as fast as the parties could be made ready for him.

Oh, well, Tony must have his way, I suppose, but the gobbles will get him if he doesn't watch out, and S. Langford is some in the gobbles line of goods, mind that, now.

THE HUMBLER OFFERING

From their expectant halls afar
The Eastern Wise Men—were they Kings?
Came with their precious offerings,
Led to the Infant by a star.
Nothing of gold, nor incense sweet,
They brought, who watched their
flocks night-long;
But led by singing, came with song.
And doubted not their gift was meet.
And I who have but little gold,
Nor incense of rare wit, can send
For Christmas greeting to thee,
Friend,
Only a song, like shepherds old.

We gain most not by dwelling on the weak points of our rivals, but by studying their strong points.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, hoarseness and throat and lungs.

A New Horse or Kendall's Spavin Cure?

Warren, Ont.
Feb. 13th.
"I had a horse that had a spavin for a long time and I had tried nearly every kind of medicine when a neighbor told me to use Kendall's Spavin Cure, which I did and it cured wonderfully."

M. ROSENTHAL.
Kendall's Spavin Cure is no untried experiment, but is the world's standard remedy for all swellings, Soft Swellings and Lameness in horses and man.

Used the world over for 25 years. Every farmer, mechanic, expressman, heavy proprietor and horse owner generally should keep it always on hand.

\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise on The Horse"—or write to DR. S. J. KENDALL CO. 34 Eastbury Falls, - Vermont.

Telephone for Every 15 Persons in Canada

1,396 Companies Have Earned Over
\$4,000,000

According to the annual blue book of the railway department giving telephone and express statistics, there is now one telephone for every 15.1 persons in Canada. The increase in the use of the telephone has been steady during the past few months, and war conditions do not seem to have interrupted the progress. The number of telephones reported as being in use in 1915 was 533,090, an increase of 11,946 over 1914. The principal growth was in rural districts. The net earnings of the 1,396 companies in Canada totalled \$4,764,957, which was \$350,091 better than the result of 1914. The total capitalization of Canadian telephone companies now amounts to \$74,285,000.

Express earnings for 1915 show some shrinkage, owing to war conditions. Gross earnings for 1915 amounted to \$11,311,797, as compared with \$12,646,451 for 1914. Net earnings totalled only \$68,668, as compared with \$383,455 in 1914. The smallness of the net earnings, however, is perhaps not so significant as might be supposed, when it is considered that the express companies paid last year to railways and other carrying agencies for express privileges, a total amount of \$5,610,224. This latter amount went in reality to the transportation companies which own the stock of the express companies.

The Demands of the Time

The Farmer is Providing a Good-sized
Portion of the Ammunition

The man who produces one pound of anything of value, the man who improves the breed of his own cattle, the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, is adding to the wealth of the nation, to the richness of the country. Not alone is that the case, but he is contributing his bit to Christianity and to the welfare of the world. It is given to the farmer and breeder to serve his native land more by his individual effort than is within the power of the ordinary follower of any other occupation. The farmer by his own unaided efforts, except by the gifts of nature, can maintain his wife and family. No other worker in the world's vineyard can say so much unless he is willing to go naked and that he and his should often times suffer the pangs of hunger. And the claims upon the farmer and his fellow, the breeder, in present circumstances are not only urgent but many.

There are people who object to the assertion that the agriculturist is making the earth yield its utmost in tending his flocks and herds with care, diligence and intelligence, is doing his bit, the same as the man in the trenches. He is not directly placing his own life in jeopardy perhaps, but he is helping to sustain those who are.

He is providing a good sized portion of the ammunition. The fault is not in the assertion itself, but in the use that is made of it by the man who has no spirit for the right and who, the probabilities are, is doing his full bit neither in agriculture nor in any other form of industry. There are possibly men on the land who would be more use on the field of battle, but one thing is certain if the men who are of value to the soil and to the farmyard are taken away some means must be found to replace them.

Canada's future lies in the womb of her agriculture. To make the best use of the opportunities that are and will be, to take our rightful place in the world's economics, we must toil, without ceasing, we must produce and improve, we must bend all our energies to results, we must utilize waste and, amidst it all, we must focus our eyes upon the future and pay our respects to conservation. Our position is unique in nearness to, and in our facilities for reaching, the best markets. Transportation just now may be difficult and expensive, but it will not always be so, and when the time comes for greater freedom of trade we must be prepared for it. This can be done not alone by industry, but also by economizing; not by hoarding, but by the judicious use of our resources. A truth ever to be born in mind is that what is wasted by fools is turned into profit by the wise. Even in the midst of its campaign of destruction and ferocity, Germany, so word is flashed across the sea, is devoting attention to education and internal improvement and development.

Families Never Saw the Sun

In Galicia, where the Russians won great victories, there is one of the most remarkable underground cities in the world. It has a population of over 1,000 men, women and children, most of whom have never seen the light of day.

It is known as the City of the Salt Mines, and is situated several hundred feet below the earth's surface. Its being is due to the greatest salt mines in the world, which though it has been mined for many generations, seems inexhaustible. The city has its town hall, church, theatre and assembly room, all made from the crystallized rock salt. It has long, wide streets and big squares, lighted by electricity.

There are numerous instances of families in this underground city where not a single individual in three or four generations has seen the sun.

The Sixth Overseas Universities Company

Reinforcements for the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

Canadians, of whatever nationality, thrill as they recall the wonderful record made by the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry at Festubert, at Ypres, and many other battlefields in Belgium; how, in the face of overwhelming odds, they held their positions by their courage, steadiness and dogged perseverance.

For nearly a year the P.P.C.L.I. (as the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry is known in military circles) has been reinforced by a steady flow of recruits of the very finest of our Canadian manhood. These recruits, many now veterans, are determined that this fine battalion shall not lose its high record, but with their help shall have added honor and prestige in the future.

The reinforcements have been drawn from all over Canada, and the Universities of Canada have made this battalion their care. Already 1,350 officers and men have gone forward under the title of the Universities Companies and are doing their "bit" at the front or at Shorncliffe. Five Universities Companies have left Canada.

The number of men volunteering from the west has been simply wonderful. So much so that the authorities of the Western Canadian Universities decided to send overseas a battalion composed of students of the Western Universities and members of the teaching staff. This battalion is now recruiting and is called the 196th Western Universities Battalion, C.E.F.

The object of the Western Universities Battalion and of the Universities Companies is the same in that it provides a means for men to get to the front in congenial company, but though their paths are parallel, they are not identical in this respect. The Western Universities Battalion is for Overseas Service as a battalion, and the Universities Companies are reinforcing the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

The P.P.C.L.I. is now composed mainly of men from the Universities Companies and the steady flow of reinforcements for this battalion must not be allowed to stop and further the standard of the recruits must always be the "best that Canada can offer."

There are many men of the University type whose hearts grow warm as they read and hear the name of the Princess Patricia's, for they have brothers, relatives and friends in it, and they wish they could have an opportunity of joining it. To these men the news that a sixth company is being recruited under Major McKergow, at McGill University in Montreal, will be welcome.

The Sixth Company is in comfortable quarters at McGill University and has all the advantages of the use of the McGill Campus and the University Building, including the McGill Students' Union.

The Universities Companies have been almost overwhelmed with the hospitality of the residents of Montreal and its suburbs.

The training of the Companies has been of an exceptionally efficient character, and has been of a nature to develop specialists, some at musketry, others at signalling, others at tactical exercises, and again others in physical training, bayonet fighting and bombing.

The great advantage of these companies is that men of the same social status go forward together, and join a battalion in which they will find a large number of congenial spirits. Another advantage is the rapidity with which they go forward to the front. The training in Montreal usually takes about three months, and after two months further training in England they take their place in the firing line without unnecessary delay. The reason for this is the fact that these companies reinforce a battalion already at the front.

A considerable number of the men who have joined the Universities Companies have, upon reaching England, obtained commissions in the British and Canadian units. It is, of course, impossible to make any guarantee as to promotion of this character, but the nature of the training received and the reputation of the Universities Companies make the chances of promotion excellent for the type of men that the Universities Companies accept.

Intending recruits are examined locally by an army medical officer, receive their transportation to Montreal, and immediately obtain their uniform, and start their training without delay. Readers are invited to make known to their friends this opportunity. The officer commanding, 6th Overseas Universities Company, McGill University, Montreal, will be glad to supply any further information that may be required.

"Please, ma'am," said a little girl to the woman who lived next door, "mother wants to know if you will lend her your gramophone this afternoon."

"What an extraordinary request! Is she going to give a dance?"

"No, ma'am. We're tired of dancing to it. She wants to keep it quiet for a couple of hours so that baby can sleep!"

Client—You have an item in your bill, "Advice, March 8, \$5." That was the day before I retained you.

Lawyer—I know it. But don't you remember on the 8th I told you you'd better let me take the case for you?

Client—Yes.

Lawyer—Well, that's the advice.

Keeping Accounts

System of Keeping Records Will Show
up in Farm Affairs

Bookkeeping has not as yet played an important part in the work of the farmer. On small farms where the income and the outgo amount to only a few hundred dollars a year there is not such a pressing need of spending much time on account. On larger farms, or in the case of high-priced land, however, where the investment runs into thousands of dollars, there will be financial gain in utilizing some sort of sensible bookkeeping system.

The mere keeping of accounts, however, unless it leads to improved practice, amounts to nothing in farming or in dairy operations. If the record of one department of the farm shows up favorably when the profits are summed up, more emphasis can be placed on that phase of the work, so as to make a still better showing. In no department do records shed more light than when applied to dairy cows. There are loafers or boarders in every herd, and those who are most up-to-date are willing to go to the trouble of keeping accounts of each individual cow so that the robbers may be sifted out and sent to the shambles. On general principles there is an educational value in the keeping of accounts. While in a measure one's bank balance is a fairly good guide as to how things are coming along financially, still the perfection of a system of records adds immensely to the interest we have in certain operations, and invariably the painstaking talent that is developed by a system of keeping records will show up in farm affairs themselves and from that standpoint alone there will be gain that is worth while.

When Co-operation Fails

Good Feelings Should Not Take the
Place of Business Methods

A group of farmers ordered a carload of mill feed on a co-operative basis. One of them volunteered to look after the business end of it and to let the others know when the feed arrived. It came in due time, and so did all the farmers except one. That one is a man whom everybody likes and trusts, a man whose word is as good as his bond.

He had some good excuse for not being there, so the man who was looking after the order secured a place to put his part of the feed and sent him word where to get it. Some time afterward he sent for the feed. Still later—some months later—he met the man who had ordered the feed for him, and paid him—the exact cost of the feed.

He did not say a word about paying for the trouble of finding a storage place and putting the feed in it, or about paying interest on the money the business manager had advanced for him. He doubtless appreciated the kindness of the business manager, and would certainly have done as much for him; but he failed to consider that this friend was out considerable trouble, some labor, and the interest on something like a hundred dollars for two or three months.

The man who acted as business manager in this deal has about concluded that it pays him better to go it alone than to try to co-operate with

his neighbors in buying. He says farmers are too neighborly, that they want good feelings to take the place of business methods.

His disillusionment is not to be wondered at. The spirit of neighborliness and good will must be the basis of all successful co-operative enterprise, but this neighborliness must be put on a business basis. One need not love his neighbor less for keeping accurate accounts with him.—The Country Gentleman.

Shade Trees

It is an extravagant idea, characteristic of the times, that in order to have beautiful shade trees along our roads and around our homes it is necessary to purchase them at fancy prices from commercial nurserymen. This is far from the truth. It is possible to plant merely the tree seeds in prepared spots about a foot square. Of course it will take some time for these seeds to develop into large-sized trees, but remember that we are planting for the next generation. During the ten years that we would think about purchasing these trees without doing so, our seeds will have developed into attractive-looking young trees. Or better still, go to the woods some of these days before the busy season comes on, carefully look over the young seedlings and pick out the required number of promising trees so that when transplanting time comes there will be no time lost in searching around for suitable trees. In transplanting from the forest the temptation is always to choose trees of too large a size. The smaller a tree the easier it may be transplanted and the quicker it recovers from this shock. The safest way is to select small trees not over four feet tall. As much soil as possible should be taken up with the tree and held intact so as not to break the very small and fine roots. As it is almost impossible to transplant a large tree without breaking some of the roots, it is generally advisable to clip the tips of the branches of the crown and to cut the lower branches off close to the main stem. This restores equilibrium between the reduced root system and the crown. As the tree develops it is necessary to continue to remove the lower branches until the lowest are sufficiently high from the ground. In this way a long trunk and high branching crown are secured. It should be remembered that a branch six feet from the ground always remains six feet from the ground, for a tree grows in height from the tip only and does not stretch out its entire length as does a growing boy.

Where a large amount of shade tree planting is to be done it is often advisable to purchase them from wholesale forest tree nurserymen, who will furnish most of the desirable species for no more than fifty cents to \$5 per 100 for small sizes. This would be less than the value of the labor required to move them from the woods.

When and how you get the trees is of minor importance so long as you get and plant them. The time necessary to plant a few each year will never be missed and within a few years the value of your farm will be increased out of all proportion to the labor spent in planting the trees.

Must Work to Beat Subs

A Greater Output on the Clyde is Urgently Needed

Arthur Henderson, president of the board of education, who is also chairman of the national advisory committee on war output, addressing a conference of the Clyde shipwright workers, uttered a grave warning concerning the necessity of doing better than they have yet done if the British mercantile fleet is to be maintained at the proper strength to support the extraordinary demands to support it.

"During the early days of the war," he said, "in order to assist the navy, labor was transferred from merchant shipping until it was practically brought to a standstill. But I want to impress upon you that we can no longer afford to neglect the construction of merchant ships. We have to remember that the enemy is boasting of the success of his submarine policy, and there are other factors contributing to the pressing demand for an increase of shipping tonnage. The president of the board of trade has told me how needful it is that everything possible be done to secure the rapid delivery of shipping now under construction. To assure this two things are absolutely necessary.

"The employment of skilled men must be strictly limited to that class of work for which their special skill is essential and which cannot be performed by men of lesser skill or by women, and all workers must be made to feel that their full time in wholehearted service is indispensable in winning the war."

Mr. Henderson referred to the grave concern caused to the admiralty by the failure of men to work full time. In one Clyde area alone, out of a total of 152,000 hours, no less than 15,700 hours were thus lost. He concluded with an appeal to the organized workmen to realize the nation's need and do their best.

Fooled the Spies

German Spies Paid a Good Price for
Worthless Information

When France was first manufacturing her wonderful 75 c.m. cannon German spies conveyed the information that such a gun was on the way, and desperate efforts were made to obtain the plans regarding it.

Realizing the eagerness of Germany in this connection, those responsible for the turning out of the invention thought it well to put them off the scent, and so the German military attaché in Paris had information secretly conveyed to him that a foreman in the French arsenal was heavily in debt, and might be found "useful" for a consideration.

An agent was immediately sent to the workman, offering a huge sum for any details that might be furnished. The foreman, who was acting the traitor to order, played his part in the most skilful manner, and eventually handed over several drawings and plans of detached parts, all of which belonged to a gun of earlier pattern, which had not been a success. Further leakages of information was given to several foreign offices to inspect this gun of earlier pattern.

As a result, Germany felt she had nothing to learn from France in the line of artillery, and when war broke out, got the surprise of her life when she found that her rival possessed a weapon that has been described as "an incomparable instrument, an element of victory."

Canadian Horses Very Satisfactory

That horses from this continent and especially Canadian horses, are giving the acme of satisfaction on the western front is asserted by Lieut. H. Cowan of Westmount, and Lieut. Ellsworth, of Marysville, Ont., both members of the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, who returned to Canada recently.

"It is really marvellous," said Lieut. Cowan, "how little contagious disease one finds among the horses on the western front. The Canadian horses seem to be very hardy. Why, they will sleep out in the mud week after week, and be perfectly healthy all the time. I had charge of 1,500 horses for ten months on the western front, and in that time I had only three cases of pneumonia."

"I've got you stopped," put in Lieut. Ellsworth. "I had charge of 1,500 horses for ten months on the western front, and had only one case of pneumonia."

Nine Germans an Hour

The story of a British sniper who hid himself in a well and picked off scores of Germans is related by a correspondent home from the front. The sniper was a corporal, sent out to annoy the enemy. He selected a well, into which he crept, making a little barrier of earth in front of him. Here he installed himself for 16 days, doing deadly work. One morning he brought down no fewer than nine Germans in an hour.

By the fifteenth night he had grown haggard and "nervy." He dozed a little longer than usual and awoke shivering at dawn. To his dismay he found his whereabouts in the well had been discovered. A fair-haired German giant arose in the grass 40 yards away. Recovering himself, the corporal promptly shot him dead. A few hours later he was relieved.

"Men must work and women must weep."

The song declares—but then sometimes the women weep, by George!

That they may work the men.

Forest Destruction in Canada



The Canadian Soldier: "That's about the worst wreck of a forest I ever saw."

The Canadian Woodman: "It is, eh? Then you ought to see what's left after a forest fire. I'll take you to a hundred townships right here in Canada that will make such a picture look tame. We think it is a pity for European forests to be smashed and yet we smash our own by nearly 10,000 timber fires per annum."

The Soldier: "H'm! That's a new way of looking at it."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—
FLORENCE WARDENWord, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

"Oh, they'll be quite safe. You can trust Tom. He won't lose sight of them for a moment till they're safely locked up in the safe at Winterland."

"For all that, I would not have given them up to him. There are among them family treasures of value, and they have never been out of my own care before."

She rose to her feet, distressed and perplexed. She felt that he had just caused for annoyance, that she had erred in letting things of such value go out of her charge without his permission, and absorbed in distressful thoughts, she turned away, and walked to the other end of the room.

Paul saw in the movement nothing but a recrudescence of the feeling of revulsion against himself which he knew that he merited. He took a step in the direction she had taken, and said gently:

"I don't know what to say to you. I suppose the best thing I can do is to confess that I have already proved myself to be unworthy of your esteem, and that I can make no objection if you prefer to go back to England with your brother."

There was still some sincerity in this, but there was something more. For if she were to agree to go back, she could not, she would not, at any rate, expect to take the jewels with her. Paul stood up as she turned and faced him.

There was upon her beautiful countenance an expression of tenderness which had in it something maternal. There was a smile about her lips as she answered:

"No, you haven't tired me out yet, Paul. And I hope I've not come, to the end of your affection for me so soon."

"No, no, of course not. I—"

"I shan't go back unless you send me away. Are you going to do that?"

There was invitation in her voice. In her blue eyes. He advanced towards her, and took her hand, holding it in both his.

"I am going to do nothing but what you wish, now and always," he said. "As for the jewels, well, I suppose I must put up with the loss of them, in token of my remorse."

He was artificial again now. A slight shade of disappointment crossed her face, and she said gently:

"I am going this moment to Tom, to get them back."

"He won't give them up," said Paul firmly.

"Well, we shall see."

The hope of getting his treasures back, slender as it seemed to him, fanned the blaze of Paul's enthusiasm, and he took his wife in his arms. He did not detain her there long, indeed, for he was too anxious for her to start off on her errand. But he continued to express contrition, admiration and gratitude as she put on her hat and fur coat with rapid fingers.

Paul helped her to put the hatpins in; he had a neatness and dexterity of hand which Lady Ursula had often declared to be greater than that of any maid she had ever met with.

Within a very few minutes she was on her way to her brother's hotel, going on the chance, to the one where the members of her family usually stayed when in Paris.

She was successful in her search, for the first person she saw on reaching the hotel was her brother, with his travelling rug on his arm.

"Tom," cried she with subdued excitement, "Oh, I'm so glad I'm in time!"

He looked at her doubtfully, then his face cleared.

"You're going back to England with me?" he exclaimed eagerly.

"No, no. Take me inside, where we can talk."

He was disturbed, uneasy, unwilling

even to allow her to talk to him. But she was so serenely imperious, so persuasive in her queenly tenderness, that he had no choice; almost sullenly he led her into the building, and standing with her in a corner of one of the long, public rooms, deserted at this hour of the day, he said shortly:

"What is it you have come to say?"

"I have come to ask you to give me back the jewels I let you take away."

He nodded.

"I thought so. You have seen Payne?"

"Yes."

Lord Eastling went on with confidence.

"And he was furious, of course, when he heard that I'd got them?"

"He was very angry. I was afraid he would be, you know. He felt, as I thought he would feel, that you and I had taken upon ourselves to do something that we had no right to do."

"I can't agree with you, unless, indeed, his present was no present at all, the jewels were only shown to you, not given at all."

She ignored this unworthy suggestion.

"I've promised to take them back to him."

"Promised. Supposing I won't give them up?"

"Oh, but you will. You must. Whether they are mine, as I understand, or still his, as you assert, they are certainly not yours, you know."

"No. But I look upon myself as the person who is bound to look after you, and that means that I must take care of your property, too!"

A flush came into Lady Ursula's cheeks. She understood the innuendo. She could not fail to do so.

"You would be," she said quietly.

"If I were not a married woman, Tom, but you can't usurp my husband's place now."

The young man burst out passionately:

"I wish to Heaven there were no thought of it. But, my dear, I know more about him than you do."

For a few seconds she was silent, and there passed over her calm, beautiful face that shadow of doubt and dismay which Paul's treatment of her, added to her brother's vague accusations, had brought there once before. But when she spoke she had recovered her confidence, and if there was still some lingering mistrust in her mind, it did not appear in her words or in the expression of her sweet face.

"No, no, Tom, you don't know him as well as I do. You bring a lot of vague accusations against him, but nothing definite. Now, the little I know of him—for I don't pretend to have made a deep study of his character—is definite, and—satisfactory. If he has done wrong things, and I suppose he has, like other people, there is no one more ready to acknowledge it."

Lord Eastling waved aside this simple exposition of her faith in her husband.

"Well, I can't argue with you. I never could. But I'm determined to do what I can for you, whether you like it or not."

"Very well, Tom. Be as benevolent as you please. But give me back my jewels, my jewels."

He shook his head. By the way in which his hands tightened on the bag, which she now perceived to be under the rug, she knew that the jewels were inside it. She laid her hands gently on his.

"You must, dear," she said gently.

"You must give them up. Think of it. You can have no claim on them if both my husband and I refuse to let you keep them."

"Yes, I have. Don't pretend that Payne supposes I'm going to make away with the things. I swear I'm only going to lock them up in the strong room."

But she doubted.

"I can't think," she said shrewdly, "that you would be so persistent in this if you had no other reason for wanting them."

Lord Eastling looked disconcerted.

"Why, what do you think I want to do with them?" he asked hastily.

She looked him full in the eyes.

"Tell me," she said, "truly and frankly what your reason is."

His eyes shifted uneasily. There was a silence.

"Come, you can trust me," urged Lady Ursula.

He looked up defiantly.

"It just opens up the whole subject, you know. But if you will have it, here goes." He assumed a judicial air. "I want to show these things to somebody, who will be able to tell me—whether they were honestly come by."

Suspicious as she was, Lady Ursula experienced a great shock on hearing these words. For a moment she faltered, seemed to shrink. Then, recovering, she grew angry.

"Don't you think," she said sharply, "that you are more likely to be running the risk of having them stolen from you by somebody who has been clever enough to instil this poison into your mind, with the very ob-

ject of getting possession of the jewels?"

"No, I don't. It's a man I know well who wants to see the things."

"I can't allow them to be taken away for such a purpose."

"You must allow it. I won't give them back to you."

(To be Continued)

ject of getting possession of the jewels?"

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"I can't allow them to be taken away for such a purpose."

"You must allow it. I won't give them back to you."

(To be Continued)

How You May Throw Away Your Glasses

The statement is made that thousands wear eyeglasses who do not really need them. If you are one of these unfortunate, then these glasses may be ruining your eyes instead of helping them. Thousands who wear these "windows" may prove for themselves that they can dispense with glasses if they will get the following prescription filled at once: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Dissolve one Bon-Opto tablet in a glass of water. With this harmless liquid solution bathe the eyes two to four times daily, and you are likely to be astonished at the results right from the start. Many who have been told that they have astigmatism, eye-strain, cataract, sore eyelids, weak eyes, conjunctivitis and other eye disorders report wonderful benefits from the use of this prescription. Get this prescription filled and use it; you may so strengthen your eyes that glasses will not be necessary. Thousands who are blind, or nearly so, or who wear glasses might never have required them if they had cared for their eyes in time. Save your eyes before it is too late. Do not become one of these victims of neglect. Eyeglasses are only like crutches and every few years they must be changed to fit the ever-increasing weakened condition. So better see if you can, like many others, get clear, healthy, strong magnetic eyes through the prescription here given. The Valmas Drug Co., of Toronto, will fill the above prescription by mail, if your druggist cannot.

A prominent City Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few eye preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family."

"Children," said the Sunday School superintendent, "this picture illustrates today's lesson: Lot was warned to take his wife and daughters and flee out of Sodom. Here are Lot and his daughters, with his wife just behind them; and there Sodom in the background. Now, has any girl or boy a question before we take up the study of the lesson? Well, Susie?"

"Please, thir," lisped the latest graduate from the infant class, "where th the flea?"—Harper's Monthly.

"ANURIC!"

THE NEWEST

DISCOVERY IN CHEMISTRY

This is a recent discovery of Doctor Pierce, who is head of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Experiments at Doctor Pierce's Hospital for several years proved that there is no other eliminator of uric acid that can be compared to it. For those easily recognized symptoms of inflammation—as backache, scalding urine and frequent urination, as well as sediment in the urine, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, it is simply wonderful how surely "Anuric" acts. The best of results are always obtained in cases of acute rheumatism in the joints, in gravel and gout, and invariably the pains and stiffness which so frequently and persistently accompany the disease rapidly disappear.

Go to your nearest drug store and simply ask for a 50-cent package of "Anuric," manufactured by Dr. Pierce, or send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce for a large trial package. If you suspect kidney or bladder trouble, send him a sample of your water and describe symptoms. Doctor Pierce's chemist will examine it, then Dr. Pierce will report to you, without fee or charge.

NOTE:—French scientists affirm that "Anuric" is thirty-seven times more active than lithia in eliminating uric acid, and is a harmless but reliable chemical compound that may be safely given to children, but should be used only by grown-ups who actually wish to restore their kidneys to perfect health, by conscientiously using one box—or more in extreme cases—as "Anuric" (thanks to Doctor Pierce's achievement) is by far the most perfect kidney and bladder corrector obtainable.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the original little Liver Pills. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.

A Chinaman was brought before a magistrate in Salt Lake City and received a fine for a slight misdemeanor. But the judge could not make him understand.

"Look here, man," he said, disgustedly, "you pay one dollar or go to jail, see?" There was no gleam of intelligence from the Oriental and the judge repeated his explanation, but without results.

Finally the officer who had arrested the man came up. "Say, you dish-face," he called, "can you hear anything? You've got to pay a five dollar fine."

"You're lying," yelled the Chinaman. "It's only one dollar."—New Thought.

Barricades on Wheels in War

Reversion to Shields and Armor in Modern Warfare

The present war has upset so many generally accepted principles as to what has hitherto been considered modern warfare that the reversion to shields and armor does not come as a surprise. In their early stages of the war, there was a preference for small shields, because of their portableness, protection of the individual soldier in the trenches, economy and adaptability, to the requirements of the sapper, and the barbed wire destroyer.

The Russian has a predilection for the shield, and during the battles that determined the fate of Poland they employed shields so large that they had to be mounted on wheels. But experience has proved that this shield is of little value when shell fire has found its target.

When, after a storm of high explosives, the enemy resorted to infantry attack, the Russians were compelled in many instances to abandon positions held by shield-protected troops, with the result that many of these revived methods of defence fell into the hands of the enemy.

An authority on the subject makes this observation: "We may draw the conclusion that individual steel shields can be used to good advantage; but larger shields, because of their bulk, are not a success. Protection against light arms and artillery fire during an attack in the open remains a matter of concealment, with each man taking advantage of such cover as he can find."

So that there is still much left to the individual initiative of the soldier.

As long ago as in the wars of the Greeks, shields or shelters of metal were employed in siege operations, and were only abandoned when gunpowder gave us cannons and other artillery.

The Kaiser and Our Empire

The Kaiser set out to destroy the empire, but in the end he will only have rebuilt it on a deeper and a surer foundation—but a foundation with liberty still as its keystone. In a century, perhaps in half a century, we here at home shall have shrunk by comparison to a relatively minor element of the confederation. The very centre of the English race may have shifted from us, must eventually be shifted from us. But, if we are equal to our heritage, one glory will never pass from these islands—the glory of founding the greatest confederation of free peoples this earth has ever seen.—London Daily News.

A new electric washing machine for household use does all its work in a stationary laundry tub and eliminates all handling of the water by the operator.

Glycerine Six Times as Expensive

The world's output of crude glycerine is estimated at from 20,000 to 100,000 tons.

Production is entirely inadequate to meet the demands and refiners now have on hand only enough for three months. About 60 per cent. of the glycerine used on this side the Atlantic, ordinarily comes from Europe in a crude form—a by-product of soap and candle-making. Now this avenue of supply has been shut off.

Many industries are thus seriously affected by the high cost and limited supply of the material. The bulk of the distilled glycerine is used for the production of nitro-glycerine and dynamite, and a part in the manufacture of formic acid, allyl, alcohol and artificial mustard oil.

In 1908 glycerine sold for 10 cents a pound; now it is 60 cents, and the price is steadily advancing.

Twenty-three creameries in Saskatchewan last year made over \$1,000,000 worth of butter. The ice cream, milk and buttermilk sold from the same fetched \$379,000 more.

WHY WOMEN WRITE LETTERS

To Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.

Women who are well often ask "Are the letters which the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. are continually publishing, genuine?" "Are they truthful?" "Why do women write such letters?"

In answer we say that never have we published a fictitious letter or name. Never, knowingly, have we published an untruthful letter, or one without the full and written consent of the woman who wrote it.

The reason that thousands of women from all parts of the country write such grateful letters to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. is that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought health and happiness into their lives, once burdened with pain and suffering.

It has relieved women from some of the worst forms of female ills, from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, nervousness, weakness, stomach troubles and from the blues.

It is impossible for any woman who is well and who has never suffered to realize how these poor, suffering women feel when restored to health; their keen desire to help other women who are suffering as they did.



"Silver Gloss"

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL,
BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Crown Brand" and
"Lily White" Corn Syrups, and
Benson's Corn Starch.

More Blouses, Lingerie and
Skirts—more Table Linen—
more Sheets and Pillow Cases—
more Curtains—are
starched with "Silver Gloss",
than any other starch in
Canada. Your grocer has it.

Laundry Starch



Become Friends--

You may be fond of good chocolate—
Cowan's Maple Buds will please you in a
way that no other has—or could do.—
Buy this dainty chocolate to-day.

A-3

McIntosh—What're ye hesitating about, Tammas? Play off, mon!
McNab—Mon, you're a bran-new twa shillin' "ba"—and I may never see it again.—Judge.

A Michigan physician is the inventor of a cushion to be fastened to the back of a straight chair to permit a person to sit upright and be comfortable.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids,
Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Marine Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Marine Eye Salve** in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free Ask Druggists or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

A Mean Trick

Mrs. Subbubs—Bridget, this butter that you borrowed from Mrs. Neddore tastes exactly like the butter we sent her for what we borrowed before. I believe it's the very same.

Bridget—Shure, isn't that a mane trick, ma'am; an' we such reg'lar patrons av hers.

W. N. U. 1106

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

HAVE YOU A BAD SORE?

If so, remember these facts—Zam-Buk is by far the most widely used balm in Canada! Why has it become so popular? Because it heals sores, cures skin diseases, and does what is claimed for it. Why not let it heal your sore?

Remember that Zam-Buk is altogether different to the ordinary ointments. Most of these consist of animal fats. Zam-Buk contains no trace of any animal fat, or any mineral matter. It is absolutely herbal.

Remember that Zam-Buk is at the same time healing, soothing, and antiseptic. Kills poison instantly, and all harmful germs. It is suitable alike for recent injuries and diseases, and for chronic sores, ulcers, etc. Test how different and superior Zam-Buk really is. All druggists and stores at 50c. box. Use also Zam-Buk Soap. Relieves sunburn and prevents freckles. Best for baby's bath. 25c. tablet.

LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.



Why Haul The Extra Burden

The burden of friction means a shorter life for horse, harness and axles.

MICA AXLE GREASE

kills friction—makes a perfect bearing surface.

Dealers Everywhere

The Imperial Oil Company Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

The American Agriculturist reports the condition of the American winter wheat crop at 78.8 against 88.5 a year ago.

GLASS OF WATER

Upset Her

People who don't know about food should never be allowed to feed persons with weak stomachs.

Sometime ago a young woman had an attack of scarlet fever, and when convalescing was permitted to eat anything she wanted. Indiscriminate feeding soon put her back in bed with severe stomach and kidney trouble.

"There I stayed," she says, "three months, with my stomach in such condition that I could take only a few teaspoonsful of milk or beef juice at a time. Finally Grape-Nuts was brought to my attention and I asked my doctor if I might eat it. He said 'yes' and I commenced at once.

"The food did me good from the start and I was soon out of bed and recovered from the stomach trouble. I have gained ten pounds and am able to do all household duties, some days sitting down only long enough to eat my meals. I can eat anything that one ought to eat, but I still continue to eat Grape-Nuts at breakfast and supper and like it better every day.

"Considering that I could stand only a short time, and that a glass of water seemed 'so heavy,' I am fully satisfied that Grape-Nuts has been everything to me and that my return to health is due to it.

"I have told several friends having nervous or stomach trouble what Grape-Nuts did for me and in every case they speak highly of the food."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

W. N. U. 1106

Money in Flax
On New Breaking

Prepares the Soil for Wheat and Provides Found Crop

J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr. Director Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, says:

"For the new settler or the man with new breaking done before May 25 or 26, flax offers an opportunity for money making this year on this land such as is not possible with any other crop. Breaking about three inches deep, so as to fill all openings or space between the furrows, and to conserve any available moisture, as well as make a solid seed bed, will be such a preparation as gives a fair chance of a fair crop of flax. It good seed is carefully sown before the first of June. Sow seed at the rate of 30 to 40 lb. per acre.

"Where wheat seeding has progressed rather slowly it will often be advisable to sow the last few acres intended for wheat to flax instead. The cash returns from the two crops are likely to be practically equal this year.

"The flax crop will rot the sod on new breaking, and leave the soil in at least as good condition for wheat as if it had been summer-fallowed. Besides, it will provide a substantial revenue, for flaxseed has averaged around \$2 a bushel for several months past."

How Sickly Women
May Get Health

If they could only be made to see that half their ills are caused by impure blood, it wouldn't take long to cure them with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Truly a wonderful medicine that invigorates, strengthens, renews. Every tired, worn out woman that tries Dr. Hamilton's Pills will improve rapidly, will have better color, increased appetite and better digestion.

No better rebuilding tonic can be found than Dr. Hamilton's Pills which are safe, mild and health giving. For forty years Dr. Hamilton's Pills have been America's most valued family medicine, 25c per box at all dealers.

Jack—What sent poor Algy to the insane asylum?

Tom—A train of thought passed through his brain and wrecked it.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Dear Sir,—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments. It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHAS. WHOOTEN.
Port Mulgrave.

Young Man (to coquette)—If you don't answer me one way or the other—yes or no—I'll hang myself at your garden gate.

Coquette—You mustn't do that. Father doesn't like young men hanging about the place!—London Opinion.

An Oil That Is Prized Everywhere.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was put upon the market without any flourish over thirty years ago. It was put up to meet the wants of a small section, but as soon as its merits became known it had a whole continent for a field, and it is now known and prized throughout this hemisphere. There is nothing equal to it.

Shortening the Road.
"Well, but 'ow far is it to the bloom-in' camp? Is it three miles?"
"No—not so far as that it ain't—not if you walks fast."—London Opinion.

Use Miller's Worm Powder and the battle against worms is won. These powders correct the morbid conditions of the stomach which nourish worms and these destructive parasites cannot exist after they come in contact with the medicine. The worms are digested by the powders and are speedily evacuated with other refuse from the bowels. Soundness is imparted to the organs and the health of the child steadily improves.

A clothing rack which has been invented in which garments are hung over rods is claimed to occupy less space than the usual affair fitted with pegs and hooks.

Drives Asthma Like Magic. The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems like magic. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way. The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passage of the affected tubes, brushes aside the trouble and opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

Fair Customer—But the hairs are coming out of this muf.

The Salesman—That, madam, is a peculiarity of the animal; it always sheds its fur at this time of the year.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Tommy—Mamma, have gooseberries legs?

Mom—Of course not, Tommy.

Tommy—Then I've swallowed a cat-eppillar.



A Place For Everything

A man was pasting up "recruiting posters." The first was a young ladies' college, where the man posted over the door the following: "4,000, 000 more men wanted—Apply within."

The second was posted on an undertaker's window, where a model coffin was on show. The poster was: "Fall in and do you bit."

The third poster was posted over the gate of a cemetery, and was as follows: "Arise, ye Britons, Your King and Country need you."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Jensen—I thought they were going to put a sewer in this street?

Benson—They are. They'll begin excavating just as soon as the asphalt is laid.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Germination tests conducted by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture this spring showed 95 per cent. of vitality.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Noisily

Mrs. Noovo-Reesh—We went to the matinee at that new theatre that's just been opened the other day.

Her Companion—Indeed; and what do you think of its acoustic properties?

Mrs. Noovo-Reesh—Well, you know, I thought they were a trifle gaudy myself.—Sketch.

An Effort to Find Ideal Food

Feeds Rats to Find What He Should Eat

More than 1,000 rats are being used in the agricultural chemistry department of the University of Wisconsin in an effort on the part of Professor E. V. McCollum to discover the ideal food that will make people live the most efficient lives and grow at the best practical rate.

Although the experiments are being made upon rats, the results are known to be the same as if they were made upon human beings. Professor McCollum has already been at work for seven years on this problem.

He has nearly discovered the perfect food, but is still in search of the chemical parts of the two unknown compounds that will make up the ideal food for which he is searching.

NEW STRENGTH
IN THE SPRING

Nature Needs Aid in Making
New Health-Giving Blood

In the spring the system needs a tonic. To be healthy you must have new blood, just as the trees must have new sap to renew their vitality. Nature demands it, and without this new blood you will feel weak and languid. You may have twinges of rheumatism or the sharp stabbing pains of neuralgia. Often there are disfiguring pimples or eruptions on the skin. In other cases there is merely a feeling of tiredness and a variable appetite. Any of these are signs that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has lessened your vitality.

What you need in spring is a tonic medicine to put you right, and in all the world of medicine there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills actually make new rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring. This new blood drives out the seeds of disease and makes easily tired men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. Eugene Cadarette, Amherstburg, Ont., says: "I suffered for a long time from dizziness, pain in the back and sick headache, and nothing I took did me any good until I began Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These cured me after taking six boxes and I now feel better than ever I did in my life. I had fallen off in weight to 82 pounds, and after taking the Pills I had increased to 100 pounds."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Silver Lining

The Tender-Hearted Cock—No bad news, I 'ope, ma'am?

The Mistress—The master's been wounded.

The Cook—There now, ma'am, don't let that worry you. They tells me they can patch 'em up so's they're better than before.—Sketch.

Nervous
DyspepsiaThe Modern Scourge
and How to Meet it.

The speed at which we live, the hustle now so necessary for success have unfortunately a very adverse effect on the nervous and digestive systems of Canadians. The baneful results, increased lately to an alarming degree, often lay the seeds of more deadly trouble, but it will be satisfactory to learn of the ever-increasing popularity in the Dominion, of the Great British Remedy, Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Dr. Ramsay Colles, J.P. of the City of Dublin, a man of high eminence in the scientific world, says:—"I have great pleasure in expressing my satisfaction as to the curative effect of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in cases of nerve troubles. From several cases which have lately come under my notice I am able to form the opinion that Dr. Cassell's Tablets constitute a safe and reliable family remedy, and appear to be specially effective for nerve and bodily weakness."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmotic, and of great therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve, Digestive, and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised modern home remedy for Dyspepsia, Nervous Breakdown, Stomach-Catarrh, Kidney Disease, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anemia, Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; 1 tube 50 cents, 6 tubes for the price of five.

Sole Proprietors:—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's
Tablets

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Send your name and address and 5 cents for postage, etc., to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a generous sample will be mailed you free of charge.

Britain's Greatest Remedy

Don't Persecute
your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal-harsh-unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate catenae of the bowels.

Care Con- sider- ed. Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood & Co. Ltd.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N-1 N-2 N-3. Used in France. Hospital with 1000 beds. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR, BRUISES, BLINDNESS, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, ST. VITUS' DANCE, POLYDIPLOMA, CO. 10, HENRIETTA ST. NEW YORK, LONDON, PARIS, TOBAGO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVRE-ST. MARC, HAVRE, FRANCE. EASY TO TAKE. TRY NEW DRUGS! TASTELESS! PAINLESS! SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Wood's Therophaeol. The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old veins. Cures Nerve Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Dependence, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Fading Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pack on receipt of price. Non-patented medicine free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

GinPills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

What They Cured

Here's the remarkable experience of a Nova Scotian:—

"I was once a terrible sufferer with kidney and bladder troubles, and at times I would lose the use of my legs, and could not go away from home without some one with me. I was treated by different doctors for 3 years, and only got temporary relief. My son advised me to take Gin Pills, and after taking the first 2 or 3 doses I got relief. I continued to take them until I got completely cured. I owe my life to Gin Pills.

Yours very truly,
P. M. KEMPTON.
Port Mulgrave, N.S.
GIN PILLS are 50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50 at all druggists. Sample treatment free if requested.
National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto

Mr. Jones had recently become the father of twins. The minister stopped him in the street to congratulate him.

"Well, Jones," he said, "I hear that the Lord has smiled on you."
"Smiled on me?" repeated Jones.
"He laughed out loud."—Tit-Bits.



Katherine Stinson Sensational Flyer Coming to Calgary

Katherine Stinson, the world's greatest girl aviatrice, who looped the loop three times at a height of 2000 feet and then shot her biplane straight downward for 1000 feet—and incidentally made the thousands of spectators who saw her performance at New York hold their breath—is coming to Calgary this month and will give two flights each day at the Exhibition.

This is undoubtedly the greatest attraction which has ever been secured for any city in Canada. Wherever this

20 year-old girl has appeared the papers have been filled with her marvellous work in the air. Last December she said she would equal all the stunts performed by Art Smith, the aviator who was the marvel of the San Francisco exhibition and she started proving her word in Los Angeles. Since that time she has appeared in Chicago and New York and now is entertaining an offer of \$150,000 made by Tex Richard, the promoter, to give exhibitions down in South America.

Twice a day during the Calgary exhibition dates—June 29 to July 5—she will make her flights. In addition to Miss Stinson's performance there is a complete list of other attractions arranged for this year's exhibition.

SPECIAL SALE ON Palm Olive Goods THIS MONTH

Palm-Olive Vanishing Cream	50c	Palm-Olive Shampoo	50c
2 Cakes Palm-Olive Soap	25c	2 Cakes Palm-Olive Soap	25c
Regular selling price	75c	Regular selling price	75c
SPECIAL PRICE	50c	SPECIAL PRICE	50c
Palm-Olive Complexion Powder	50c		
2 Cakes Palm-Olive Soap	25c		
Regular Price	75c		
SPECIAL PRICE	50c		

Palm-Olive Preparations are the finest of their kind
H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

June 29th to July 5th, 1916

Generous Prizes in All Departments

\$1800.00 offered for Bread. Separate classes for White and Brown Bread, for residents outside the city of Calgary. 25 prizes in each class.

Best Attraction Programme ever presented at a Calgary Exhibition, including Miss Stinson, the Wonderful Girl Aviator.

Send for prize list to

E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager
Calgary, - Alberta

Buy a Cistern!

It's a shame to let all this soft rain water go to waste.

You can save it to lighten your burdens on BLUE MONDAY by installing one of our Metal Cisterns

All sizes and prices, but only one quality. If your cellar door will not admit the size you want, we will set the cistern up in your cellar.

A few sizes and prices:

30 ins. wide, 6 ft. high, 7 bbls.	\$26.45
30 ins. wide, 7 ft. high, 10 bbls.	\$33.45
48 ins. wide, 6 ft. high, 18 bbls.	\$48.50

Prices on any size furnished on application. A SPECIAL DISCOUNT of 10% on the above prices to Didsbury Customers.

All our cisterns are strongly made of heavy, rust-proof galvanized steel, and are fitted with lid, overflow pipe, and tap.

BUY A GOOD CISTERN WE MAKE THEM
Alberta Metal Culvert & Tank Company
DIDSBURY - ALBERTA

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. D. S. Shantz of Calgary is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Perschbaker.

The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be dispensed in the Evangelical church next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Charlie Mortimer, another Didsbury lad, has joined the 187th. Charlie has followed the example of his father who is now at the front with the 58th.

FOUND—Near the Didsbury school a small purse containing money and a ticket. Owner can have same by applying at this office and paying expenses.

Ed. Boughtin has sold his barber business to Will Holt who has been connected with the business for some time. Mr. Boughtin is moving with his family to Brandon, Man.

Mrs. F. L. Warren, of Grant's Pass, Oregon, mother of Mr. R. Warren and Mrs. Fessenden arrived here last Wednesday on a visit.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Patriotic Fund received the first cheque for \$350 from the Westerdale Municipality, per Mr. A. McNaughton, this week. The Secretary is now paying out \$130.00 per month in cheques to dependants in this district and consequently it can be seen that if we do not want to be beholden to others to pay this money we must still keep up the work of donating to this cause.

Crossfield fair and sports day will be held on June 21st and 22nd. A fine programme of horse races and baseball games have been arranged for which good prizes are offered and no doubt Crossfield will offer to visitors a good two days sport besides giving the glad hand. Large posters are out with the full programme of events and prizes for same.

The many friends of Miss Mae Studer and Arnold Liesmer (pupils of Miss Freda Sweet)—will be pleased to hear that both these candidates were successful in their recent musical examinations. Dr. C. H. Lloyd, Mus. Bac., a distinguished organist and composer, from England, was the examiner, so the test was one which might have tried even more experienced musicians. Although it was their first examination in music—they were both able to take the third grade—(Lower Division of the English Assistant Board Examinations) and they are to be congratulated on having acquitted themselves so creditably.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our thanks to the many friends who were so kind and sympathetic to us during the short illness and at the death of our dear father and husband, Mr. Rob. Adams, which occurred recently.

MRS. ROBT. ADAMS AND SONS

Municipal Hail Insurance

The following letter in regard to Municipal Hail Insurance has been received by the Secretary-Treasurer of Mountain View Municipality and will explain itself:

SECRETARY-TREASURER, RURAL MUNICIPALITY MOUNTAIN VIEW No. 310, DIDSBURY.

DEAR SIR:—We beg to advise you that the rate fixed by the Board for Hail Insurance purposes in 1916 is Nine (9) cents per assessable acre. In keeping with the action of the Reeves at their annual meeting the Board includes in the Nine (9) cents per acre rate an assessment of two and one half (2½) cents per acre to pay the 25% balance on all claims of 1915. In making payment of 1915 claims the board was compelled to pay only 75% of the inspectors report of damages for the reason that the surplus of 1914 together with the assessment of 1915 would only cover that amount. Your report of assessable acres is 214,249. Your assessment at 9 cents per acre is \$19,284.41. Your Obedient Servant,
Signed J. H. LAMB,
Sec. Treas.

Great Gopher Slaughter

The district gopher population has been greatly reduced in the last few weeks and perhaps in the minds of those who are left it may seem as though their tails have suddenly become a valuable acquisition to the human race. There have been about 15,000 tails brought into Rumball & Hyndman's store because of their great gopher shooting competition which has caused such a commotion in the district. Rumball & Hyndman have given valuable prizes to those who brought in the most tails from gophers shot by Remington ammunition, the contest just being closed, and it has been found that the following men are the lucky winners:

J. R. Moon, 2,805 tails; Noble Cole, 2,053; Harvey Hosegood, 1,254; Wm. Bolander, 1,217.

The prizes are 1st, fine gasoline parlor lamp; 2nd, 22 repeater rifle; 3rd 500 rounds of ammunition; 4th, watch. In a letter written to the Remington Arms Co., Mr. Moon's name was sent in for the Grand Prize for the individual in the three prairie provinces who turns in the most tails, and it looks as though he should be a winner in this too.

Annual Camp Meeting

The annual camp meeting of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ Church will be held at Didsbury, Alberta, from July 7th to 17th.

Arrangements will be made for entertainment of all who wish to attend the meetings, rates very reasonable. Tents may be rented for private families. Ministers of the Gospel free entertainment.

Hymn books used, "Best of All." Order of meetings: Early morning prayer meetings, 6 to 7 o'clock; forenoon, 9.30 to 12 o'clock; afternoon, 2 to 4 o'clock; evening, 7.30 to 10 o'clock; Children's meetings on Sundays, 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock. All meetings conducted along full Salvation lines.

Everybody accept this invitation and come; this means you. Bring your friends. For further information, address H. Goudie, Presiding Elder, Didsbury, Alta.

Judicial Sale

PURSUANT TO the Order Nisi and Final Order for sale made by the Master in Chambers in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, No. 2354, in a certain action there will be offered for sale by public auction by George B. Sexsmith, Auctioneer, in front of the Rosebud Hotel in the Town of Didsbury on Saturday, the 17th of June, 1916, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property:

Lots 8 to 14 inclusive in Block J, according to a plan of part of Didsbury of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "Didsbury 2678-H."

The land will be offered for sale subject to the reserve bid fixed by the Master.

The purchaser at the time of sale is to pay down 10% of the purchase price to the plaintiff's solicitors and the remainder of the purchase price is to be paid to the Clerk of this Honourable Court at Calgary as follows:

15% in Ninety days without interest.
25% in one year from date of sale with interest at 8% per annum.
25% in two years from date of sale with interest at 8% per annum.
25% in three years from date of sale with interest at 8% per annum.

In all other respects the conditions of sale approved by the Master will apply.

The plaintiffs are informed that there is situate upon the property a stone building used as a flour mill and grain elevator and office and a one and a half story house and barn. The buildings are all in good condition and there is a spur from the Canadian Pacific Railway affording trackage facility to the elevator and mill.

Certain machinery situate in the elevator and flour mill, which is subject to a lien given to the Goldie & McCullough Company Limited, is not included in the property offered for sale.

For further particulars apply to PATTERSON & MACDONALD, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, Calgary, Alberta.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 18th day of May, 1916

"LAURENCE J. CLARKE"
Clerk of the Court.
Approved "L. F. Clarry"
Master in Chambers.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, J. R. GOOD, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.
Didsbury - Alberta. Business Phone 120



W. C. GOODER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds - Alberta

W. A. Austin
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public
Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.
Didsbury - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon
Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.
Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.
PHONE 128
DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—141.

THEY'RE FINE FOR KIDDIES

You should always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough and Liver Tablets on the shelf. The little folk so often need a mild and safe cathartic and they do appreciate Chamberlain's instead of those nasty medicine mixtures. For a stomach that troubles and constipation, give one just before going to bed. All druggists, etc., or send to CHAMBERLAIN MEDICINE CO., TORONTO 10

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS